The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE TRUTH SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

The following appeared in the New-York *Express*:

SCIENCE, SKILL AND GREAT EXPERIENCE CAN DO MUCH TO RESTORE A SHATTERED BODY.

Another very serious case has just come before our notice, to which we beg to draw public attention. Mr. Gardner, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed, of Fulton, Fulton County, N. Y., has been wasting literally away for the last few years, from Catarrhal Consumption, which produced complete deafness. He himself, as well as his wife, stated that for the last ten years, he had not been able to keep a morsel of food on his stomach, nor to enjoy a single complete night's rest. Perspiration continually stood on his body, as if he were in a vapor bath, being feverish, alternating with a slight chill, characterized by pain in the right side, extending to the point of the shoulder; also a sharp pain of the collar-bone, pain on the right side, particularly causing an uneasy sensation when lying on it, as well as a difficulty in respirating, felt great thirst, his tongue was dry and covered with a white fur; great giddiness and swimming in his head—in fact he complained of general weakness and disliked movement or exercise, great headache, flatulence, belching, with acid taste in the mouth and throat; he complained of a constant oppression of fullness, and at last his mind showed symptoms of being affected. He also labored under almost complete deafness, and existence became to him a torture. He felt himself wasting away with weakness. As a matter of course, he consulted many physicians of repute, both general practitioners and those practicing specialties, and still he continued to sink; and, as his wife says, after reading the case of consumption in our columns, she and their friends concluded that they could do no better than to apply to the same eminent physician, Dr. Von Eisenberg, one of our practitioners, whose heart is devoted to the cause of suffering humanity. As all hopes of Mr. Gardner's recovery had been given up, there being but little risk, and as a last resource, the husband, wife and friends came to New-York, and called at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway. So much was his nervous system affected, that when he was placed in the examination chair, his countenance seemed to change. A convulsive spasm passed over it, and in a minute or so he seemed to recover, and exclaimed, "Oh, Doctor, you hurt me very much!" although all this time the Doctor had not approached him. After a careful diagnosis with Dr. Von Eisenberg's usual skill and experience, and after an attentive and patient examination of the history and existing symptoms, the Doctor gave it as his opinion that Mr. Gardner had been suffering from laryngeal phthisis, complicated with dry catarrh; that his deafness arose from the disordered condition of the throat, and in the sympathetic condition between the nerves of the throat and those of the auditory organ. By a minute auscultatory examination of the lungs and larynx, he said that pulmonary phthisis may be present, with the usual exciting causes of inflammation and its consequences. Extending to the digestive organs by sympathy and continuity from the pulmonary and digestive mucous surface furnishes many indications, giving rise to heart-burn and acrid eructations, which produce profuse sweating, cough, purulent expectorations. This complication commenced with a dyspeptic character, assuming a severe form, and has been attended by nausea, pain, tenderness, a sense of heat, or burning pain. In fact the Doctor said that in such complicated cases, the commonest catarrh generally appears under a more febrile form, and when it unfortunately affects one of a consumptive tendency, it is the exciting cause of a galloping decay. A failure of health and strength has been gradually coming on with a loss of appetite.

After candidly giving his opinion of Mr. Gardner's case, Dr. Von Eisenberg immediately declined to undertake it, piqued perhaps that an individual in the very last stage of consumption should only then seek his aid, after all others had failed—besides really seeing himself that Mr. Gardner had but little chance of recovery. Mrs. Gardner entreated the Doctor to undertake the treatment of her husband, convinced as she said she was, that at least he might receive temporary relief at his hands; this being joined with the warm solicitations of the poor patient himself, Dr. Von Eisenberg yielded, and resolved to do all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of a fellow creature.

He thereupon gave his entire attention to the lamentable case. The first subject which suggested itself to the Doctor was the consideration of using the best means to restore the sense of hearing which he thought must naturally depress Mr. Gardner's spirits by the gloom which deafness always throws over the mind. Wonderful to relate, by a single application of the Doctor's Æsthetico-Neuraligicon, Mr. Gardner actually heard not only the Doctor's voice but the distant rumbling of the traffic in the streets. He seemed to feel a new joy, and for the first time for several years, his face became illumined with a grateful smile which seemed like a gleam of sunshine. From that time the Doctor used every energy to restore his patient to perfect health. The success now came which was so soon to reward his earnest efforts and establish the fact which it gives us the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to publish, that Dr. Von Eisenberg had thus with infinite skill combatted and conquered one of the most difficult and complicated cases that ever came under the treatment of any physician.

It is needless to dwell upon the treatment of this case further than to say, that in a month from the time of Dr. Von Eisenberg's undertaking the case, Mr. Gardner returned an entirely changed man, and enjoying great health and pleasant spirits. He came to thank the Doctor for his unremitting attention, and repeated over and over again how to his treatment he should ever be indebted for his new life, as he called it. But we will say no more, and can but observe in the words of another, "Deeds is my fellow, let him speak for himself."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

More Constitutional Amendments Proposed in the Senate.

Monsieur Tonson Changes his Coat and Appears Again.

Mr. Sumner Resuscitates the Dead and Buried Representation Amendment.

"The Muscipular Abortion of the Parturient Mountain."

Adoption of the Bill Regarding the Withdrawal of Bonded Goods.

Discussion upon the Bill for the Admission of Colorado.

Taxation of United States Notes Considered in the House.

Debate Upon and Defeat of the Canadian Reciprocity Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 12.

THE RECIPROCITY BILL KILLED.

The Reciprocity Bill was killed in the House to-night, thus eminently distinguishing the first night session. The bill had been discussed for nearly a week, and all its provisions had been very thoroughly handled; but the fate of the bill was determined almost entirely by the animus of members toward Canada. Messrs. STEVENS, SCHENCK and BLAINE made telling speeches against the bill in its final stage of consideration, and the feeling of the House being wrought up by rigorous allusions to the unfriendly conduct of Canada during the war. The bill was defeated by a vote of 82 ayes to 75 noes. A very general feeling exists also to see what effect the general tariff will have, which goes into effect immediately upon the cessation of the Reciprocity Treaty, which will occur March 17.

BONDED GOODS.

Senator SPRAGUE, in his remarks on Friday last upon the bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses, said: "I now feel bold in the advocacy of the principles that are in me, and I do not desire to affect other than the minds of the Senate. I trust the reporters will not dignify me by any remarks in their very able and valuable papers. My remarks are intended exclusively for the Senate." Therefore, to oblige the Senator from Rhode Island, your correspondent neglected to mention that the Senator on Friday rounded off the sentence in the midst of which our Thursday's mention left him, and proceeded to make a further "to be continued" speech, which, were it not for the request above alluded to, we would describe. To-day the Senator resumed his remarks, but did not enjoin reticence, and we feel at liberty to say that Mr. SPRAGUE was "bold in the advocacy of the principles that are in him," the principal of these principles being that the whole bonded warehouse system is pernicious and highly injurious to the interests of the manufacturers of this country. Mr. SPRAGUE said a great many things not nearly so pertinent to the question before the Senate, most of which was uttered in pursuance of his avowal to defeat the bill even if it had to be talked out of existence. The Senator had already made on this subject four several speeches on four several days, and his ingenuity was about exhausted when the morning hour expired, to which period Mr. SPRAGUE longingly looked for relief, but here Mr. CONNESS cruelly interposed with a motion that all special orders of business be postponed until the bill under consideration shall be disposed of, and the Senate unmercifully agreed to the motion, so Mr. SPRAGUE once more "feeling bold in the principles that are in him," went at it with a will, but in half an hour had to surrender, having exhausted the subject, and having no inclination to repeat his speech. Various amendments were suggested, but all voted down, and by the time the vote upon the passage of the bill came up in its order. It turned out that Mr. SPRAGUE was not alone by any means in his opposition to the measure. Mr. MORGAN being interrogated, and in answer to the proposition that the bill would give foreign manufacturers advantage over our own manufacturers, stated that that subject had been fully considered by the Committee on Commerce; and the Secretary of the Treasury had been consulted and gave his opinion in favor of this bill, which was prepared in the Treasury Department. Thereupon, the Senate passed the bill by a vote of twenty-four to ten.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The next business in order being the admission of Colorado as a State of the Union, Mr. SUMNER took the floor in opposition, and urged: First, the irregularity of the proceedings; second, the small number of people in the Territory, not enough to justify the formation of a State, and, third, that the State does not come with a constitution republican in form nor consistent with the Declaration of Independence. To sustain his first proposition he cited the President's message, stating that he had refused a certificate to the Senators elect because the proceedings appeared to be irregular, and therefore he had referred the matter to the Senate for its decision. Mr. STEWART followed Mr. SUMNER, and argued in favor of admitting Colorado. The discussion will be resumed to-morrow.

SMUGGLING.

The Commissioner of Customs has received information from a special Treasury agent, that smuggling on the Canadian frontier has generally ceased, except as to whisky, which still comes over in large quantities. A system has been adopted by the Government agents, which has resulted in a demoralization of the smuggling forces, and they can no longer trust each other, the agents having succeeded in getting them to act as spies upon one another. A similar report comes from North Carolina, and it is reported per contra that in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida the smugglers are preparing to do a large business, and have succeeded already to a considerable extent.

TAXATION OF UNITED STATES NOTES—A SPIRITED DEBATE.

Quite a spirited contest occurred in the House this morning upon a resolution offered by Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, providing that the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, shall not be so construed as to exempt from State and municipal taxation United States notes not bearing interest held by individuals as money, or, in other words, that legal-tender greenbacks held as cash in the safes or pockets of individuals or as a deposit in bank, shall be subject to State and municipal taxation. After a struggle, lasting nearly half an hour, it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

PROSPECTS OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION ON REPRESENTATION.

From present indications the Senate is likely to get into a muddle on Thursday next, when the joint resolution as to representation again comes up. Already four propositions in the nature of amendments to the original resolution have been presented, and there are two more reported. A great effort will be made to reconcile all the different propositions, and send the joint resolution back to the House with its countenance so changed that the parents will scarcely recognize their offspring. Mr. SUMNER to-day offered an amendment to Mr. DOOLITTLE's amendment, and Mr. GRIMES introduced a joint resolution, which he says he does not feel satisfied with, but hopes it may help to form an acceptable amendment to go back to the House. It is the same as that offered in the House by Mr. BROOMALL. Mr. SUMNER's proposition certainly has the merit of being the most ingenious that has yet been offered. It is so framed as to touch all the various interests which have thus far been found to conflict. It leaves the basis according to population, which will suit New-England. It makes no allusions to race or color, which suits Mr. SUMNER and his particular friends. It provides that the disfranchisement of rebels by any State shall not lessen its representation, which will suit Tennessee and Missouri, and act as a sort of inducement for loyal men to disfranchise rebels where they have the power, and at the same time it will reduce the representation of all States which exclude the negro from the right of franchise. There is a growing sentiment in both Houses that some amendment on representation, to meet the changed condition of the country, must prevail. It is the only amendment of the many offered which is looked upon as actually necessary.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Representative MCCLURG, proposes to introduce a joint resolution, providing that either of the States of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas or Texas shall be entitled to representation in Congress, and to resume complete practical relations with the United States whenever the said States, by their legislatures or by conventions, shall formally adopt the following irrepealable fundamental conditions, viz:

First—That all constitutional provisions, laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, rules and regulations heretofore in force or held valid in the said State whereby or wherever any inequality of civil or political rights or immunities among the inhabitants of said States is recognized, authorized or maintained by reason of or founded upon any distinction or differences of color, race or descent, or upon a previous condition or status of slavery or involuntary servitude be declared absolutely null and void; that it shall be forever unlawful to make, ordain or establish in the said State any sub-constitutional provision, law, statute, act, ordinance, rule or regulation or to enforce or to attempt to enforce the same.

Second—That no payment shall ever be demanded by the said State or any part thereof of the United States, nor be made by the said State or any part thereof, or by the United States for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves, or for or on account of any debt contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion against the United States, and that said State shall faithfully and punctually contribute its fair share toward paying the debt of, and meeting all its pecuniary obligations to the Government of the United States.

Third—That the following described persons, having taken a leading part in the late rebellion, shall be excluded from the right of suffrage or from holding office: Whoever, as a citizen, officer, member of the Legislature or Convention of any State, has voted for, signed or advocated the passage of any ordinance of secession; whoever has ever held or held any office of the so-called Confederate Government other than merely municipal or below the grade of captain; whoever has voluntarily loaned or donated any money or property to the said pretended Government, or invested in its bonds; whoever, while an officer of the United States, has aided, counseled or encouraged any secession from or war against the United States, or left the service of the United States to take part in the rebellion.

Sec. 2.—The provisions of this joint resolution shall take effect as soon as either of the said States for and by its legislature, or by a convention, shall by a solemn act or ordinance, declare the assent of the said State to the fundamental conditions therein prescribed; which conditions shall be in said act or ordinances declared forever irrepealable under any circumstances whatever.

Mr. MCCLURG proposes to refer the above to the Committee on Reconstruction.

LIABILITIES OF SAVINGS BANKS—THE CASE OF EDWARD HAIGHT, CLAIMANT OF THE STEAMER BERMUDA.

The United States Supreme Court to-day decided the case of the Bank for Savings in the City of New-York *vs.* MAUNSELL B. FIELD. This case was before the Court on a conflict of decision from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. The main question presented was as to the liability of the plaintiff to pay a monthly duty of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. upon the money received and invested, or loaned by it, as upon deposits with a person or corporation engaged in the business of banking, under the 110th section of the Internal Revenue Act of Jan. 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865.

The action was brought in the Supreme Court of New-York to restrain the collection of $11,962, assessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon an estimate by the Assessor, for want of a report by the plaintiff, as a tax upon the average amount of money out upon loan or invested for individuals by the plaintiff in pursuance of its charter, during the months of April, May, June, July and August, 1865. Associate Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, affixing the third, fourth and fifth points, namely: That the bank is liable to pay the duty; that the loans received and invested are deposits within the meaning of the act of Congress; and that the moneys received on deposit in any one month, and invested in the manner stated during the same month, are deposits within the meaning of the acts of Congress, so as to render the plaintiff liable to pay the tax thereon for the same month. The Court did not decide the first and second points, as to whether the Circuit Court could restrain the collection of the tax and penalties by injunction could properly issue in the case. Associate Justices GRIER and NELSON dissented from the opinion, the latter saying he did not understand this bank to be within the meaning of the statutes. It was a mere agent for the purpose of receiving small sums for poor depositors, and loaning them out under restriction, or investing them in United States, in State bonds, or stocks, for the benefit of the depositors, with the approval of the institution.

Associate Judge FIELD did not sit in the case. The Supreme Court, through Chief-Justice CHASE, also decided the case of HOWARD HAIGH, claimant of the steamer *Bermuda*, her tackle, apparel, &c., against the United States, on appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The *Bermuda* was captured in April, 1862, by the United States steamer *Mercedita*. At the time of the seizure she was about seven miles from Abaco Lighthouse, and was violating or attempting or intending to violate the blockade of a port, or ports within the adjoining States in rebellion. It was alleged that the *Bermuda* had on board articles contraband of war. The plaintiff said the steamer had no destination either for herself or cargo when she left Liverpool, or afterward, excepting for Bermudas in the first instance, and afterward for Nassau, and not on account of any persons resident in the insurrectionary States; that, therefore, she was engaged in a lawful commercial enterprise. The Supteme Court affirmed the decision of the Court below, condemning the vessel and cargo. The facts showed that the vessel, if not the enemy's property, was, at least, under the control and direction of the house of JOHN FRAZER & Co., of Charleston, S. C., and that the cargo was destined for the use of the enemy. It was manifest she had an intention to run the blockade, and on the ground of being the enemy's property, and intendion of running the blockade, was good prize.

The Court did not decide tee point as to whether the vessel was in neutral waters when she was captured.

REISSUES OF LOST BONDS.

The question of reissuing to the owners Treasury notes or Government bonds irrecovarably loost by disaster at sea, is now engaging the attention of both Houses of Congress. A number of important claims of this character are now awaiting action. The Senate Committee on Claims have just made a report in the case of GOLDSMITH BROTHERS, bankers, of San Francisco, California, who ask the reissue of ten thousand dollars in seven-thirties, lost on board the *Brother Jonathan*, wrecked in the Pacific in August last. The Committee say that a principle of common equity, not to say common honesty, requires the Government to make good the loss, in case the loss of the securities be proved beyond all doubt, and requisite bond of indemnity be given by the claimants. Another case involving the loss of sixty thousand dollars in Compound Interest Notes, by the wreck of the New-Orleans steamer *Republic*, last Fall, has just gone to the House Committee on Claims.

MEXICAN AND FENIAN BONDS.

An attempt to-day in the House, by Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, to brand all attempts at guaranteeing Mexican or Fenian bonds as unworthy the dignity of Congress, was frustrated by objections to the introduction of such a resolution. But it will come up again in regular order, and a lively time will be had upon it, in view of certain strong influences now here and at work in favor of the Mexican project.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.

The President has approved the bill declaratory of the meaning of certain parts of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864. By this the 120th section applies the duty of 5 per centum to all dividends in scrip or money, wherever payable, and all stockholders, policy holders, depositors or parties whomsoever, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens. The 122d section, as amended, declares stockholders in any railroad, canal, navigation, turnpike or slack water company, to mean all persons or parties whatever that are or may be stockholders, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens; and the words "all such interest, or coupon dividends or profits, whenever the same shall be payable," are declared to apply to all such interest or coupon dividends or profits wherever the same are or may be payable; and to whatsoever party or person the same are or may be payble, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens. Whenever the rates and amounts contained in the lists and returns shall be stated in coined money, it is made the duty of the assessor receiving the same, to reduce such rates and amounts to those equivalent in legal tender currency, according to the value of the coined money in the currency at the time, when and place where the lists or returns are receivable, and which value the assessor shall determine. The former part of this new law is to reach a large class of persons who have heretofore been exempt from the tax, and the latter to meet cases where persons have made their returns according to a specie instead of a paper basis.

EVENING SESSION.

As was suggested in the dispatches last week, the House to-day resolved to hold evening sessions henceforward for business. There will be a recess each day from 4½ to 7½ P. M., and the regular morning hour for the call of committees for reports is not to be interfered with by other business.

SMALL-POX IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Surgeon-in-Chief of the South Carolina District of the Freedmen's Bureau has written to the Chief Medical Office of the Freedmen's Bureau for a supply of vaccine virus, as the small-pox is spreading with considerable rapidity in some portions of that State.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has issued a general order requiring commanders of military departments, as rapidly as possible, to cause all rented buildings to be evacuated, and the troops and officers remaining in the commands to be collected in regular military posts, the property of the United States. The allowance of barracks, quarters and offices are to be strictly limited to the schedule made in paragraph 1068 of the army regulations, and whenever quartermasters return hired buildings, they will report to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department their orders and reasons therefor. Inspectors General will give their special attention to this subject; will call the immediate attention of all commanding officers to the absolute necessity for economy, and will embrace it in their official reports to the respective headquarters.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Representative MORRILL, in reporting adversely to-day on a resolution, proposing temporarily to increase the duty on imports fifty per cent., said that it was the intention of the Committee on Ways and Means to take up the subject of the tariff at an early day—hence it was expedient to take action on the resolution in advance of this fact.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—PROPOSED CHANGE OF ROUTE.

A message from the President, communicated to the Senate to-day, inclosed a memorial of the Legislature of Colorado, with a letter from Gov. CUMMINGS, praying an amendment to the charter of the Pacific Railroad, to secure its location on the Smoky Hill route *via* Fort Riley, Denver and Salt Lake. It represents that this route is two hundred miles shorter, with a present population of fifty thousand, and the most feasible pass through the mountains; while the other is an unpeopled wilderness for a distance of one thousand miles.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Gen. Alexander Asboth, of Missouri, to be Minister-Resident to the Argentine Republic; Albert G. Mackey, Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C.; George S. Bayan, of Charleston, Judge of the United States District Court of South Carolina; W. Bonifant, United States Marshal of Maryland; William H. Valleant, Collector of Customs at Oxford, Md.; Loren Kent, Collector of Customs for the District of Texass William Cherry, Collector of Customs at Washington, N. C.; R. Moody, Collector of Customs at St. John's, Fla.; J. Nugent Cummings, Collector of Customs at Apalachicola; Charles Worthington, Collector of Customs at Santiago de Brazos, Texas; Silas T. Smith, of Syracuse, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of New-York; Edward A. Collins, Collector of Internal Revenue for Dakotah Territory; Hiram L. Sleeper, Surveyor-General for Kansas and Nebraska; Henry W. Hollins, to be Receiver of Winnebago Land District, Minnesota.

The following named persons have been confirmed as Direct TAX Commissioners for the States named:

Albert H. Latimer and Robert R. Smith, Texas; Francis W. Sykes, Robert T. Smith and Edward H. Hamil, Alabama; Abel Anderson and Pennock Hay, Mississippi; Edward P. Cone and Absalom A. Kyle, Tennessee; Daniel P. Tyler, Arkansas; Samuel A. Pancoast, John C. Bates and Thomas P. Robb, Georgia; E. H. Gears, North Carolina; Dominick Urban, Louisiana; Willis Drummond, South Carolina.

The following-named have been confirmed as Postmasters:

John A. Martin, Atchison; Wm. E. Hobson, Bowling Green, Ky.; Sidney F. Von Bankorst, Pittsburgh; John Teesdale, Desmoines, Iowa. Mrs. Mary Jane Fry, Columbia, Penn. Smith D. Atkins, Freeport, Ill. Geo. A. Benedict, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE UNINTED STATES SUPREME COURT—AMENDMENT OF RULES.

The Supreme Court of the United States has made the following amendment to the Twentieth Rule:

Ordered, That the first paragraph of the Twentieth Rule of this Court be amended so as to read as follows: In all cases brought here on appeal, writ of error or otherwise, the Court will receive printed arguments without regard to the number of the case on the docket, if the counsel or both sides shall choose so to submit the same within the first sixty days of the term; but twenty copies of the arguments signed by Attorneys or counsellors of this Court must be first filed.

RETRENCHMENT OF ARMY EXPENSES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 10, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.—I. Commanders of Military Departments will, as rapidly as possible, cause all rented buildings to be vacated, and the troops and officers remaining in their commands to be collected in regular military posts, the property of the United States.

II. The allowances of barracks, quarters and offices will be strictly limited to the schedule made in paragraph 1,068 of the Army Regulations, and whenever Quartermasters return hired buildings, they will report to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department their orders and reasons therefor.

III. Inspector-generals will give their special attention to this subject, will call the immediate attention of all commanding officers to the absolute necessity for economy, and will embrace it in their official reports to the respective headquarters. By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE....Monday, March 12.

A PETITION.

Mr. GRIMES offered the memorial of the Iowa Legislature for the speedy trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA, S. C.—LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of a citizen of Columbia, S. C., asking for indemnity for the loss sustained by the burning of his house.

In presenting the petition Mr. SHERMAN read a letter from Gen. SHERMAN in relation to the burning of Columbia, alleging that the current reports of this matter were false; that Columbia was not fired by the Federal, but by the rebel authorities, and that Gen. WADE HAMPTON had, before leaving the town, given an order to burn it on the approach of the Yankees. Gen. SHERMAN states that the town was on fire when he entered it.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

MEXICAN AND FENIAN BONDS.

Mr. SHERMAN—I ask leave to send to the Chair an amendment, which I hope, at the proper time, to offer as a substitute for the pending amendment to the Constitution, which has been under discussion so long in this chamber. I send it to the chair, and would ask to have it read, in order that it shall be printed.

The amendment was read as follows:

ARTICLE —Representatives shall be appointed among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by taking the whole number of persons, and excluding Indians not taxed, provided that whenever male citizens of the United States, over the age of 21 years, shall be excluded from the elective franchise in any State, except for participation in rebellion, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number thus excluded bears to the whole number of male citizens of the United States over the age of 21 years in such State.

Mr. SUMNER—I will merely call attention to the fact that that proposition is not open to any charge of evasion, and I hope it will be adopted. In this second place it contains no words which can imply any recognition of inequality of rights. In the third place it contains no words which can imply any recognition of the right of States to disfranchise on account of color or race, therefore it seems to me free from the objections adduced against the pending proposition. The motion to print the proposed amendment was agreed to.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill for the admission of Colorado.

Mr. SUMNER took the floor in opposition to the bill. He said he had three distinct objections to it. First—the irregularity of the proceedings which attended the seeming adoption of the State Constitution. Second—The small number of people constituting the population of that Territory not being sufficient to justify us in investing it with all the great prerogatives of a State. Third—That the State does not come before us now according to the requirements of the Enabling Act, with a Constitution, republican in form, and consistent with the Declaration of Independence. Either one of these objections Mr. SUMNER said, would be sufficient to make him pause. All three of them, if sustained, will carry you to the conclusion that this Constitution at least, in its present form, cannot receive the sanction of the Senate. Speaking of the irregularity of the proceedings, Mr. SUMNER read from letters received from reliable authority, he said, to the effect that the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State was not elected by the people, but was composed of delegates appointed at a political caucus. Several of the largest counties in the Territory were not represented in the Convention, and had no part in making the Constitution, although they represented one-third of the Territorial population. The Constitution was submitted to the people without the safeguards and protection of law, one week in advance of the annual Territorial election, and it was publicly asserted that, if submitted on the same day, the people would have voted it down. As to the question of population, Mr. SUMNER said there were but 3,025 votes for the State Constitution, and 2,870 against it, leaving a majority of 155 in its favor. The entire population of the Territory was less than 30,000. Mr. SUMNER thought such a number too small to be recognized as a State. He then argued that the new State Constitution was not republican in form because it restricted the privileges of citizenship to white persons. This might be replied to that the Constitution of New-York is not any more republican in form, than that of Colorado; but he would answer that the Constitution of New-York was not before the Senate in an official form. If it was, he, Mr. SUMNER, would feel it his duty to make the same objection to it, but the Constitutions of the rebel States and of new States were proper subjects for the Senate to examine.

At the conclusion of Mr. SUMNER's remarks he offered the following as an amendment to the bill:

Provided that this act shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or any other right, on account of color or race, but all persons shall be equal before the law; and the people of the Territory shall, by a majority of the voters, at a public meeting publicly convened by the Governor of the Territory, declare their assent to this fundamental condition; and the Governor shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic statement of such assent whenever the same shall be given, and upon the receipt whereof he shall, by proclamation, announce the fact; whereupon, without any further proceedings in Congress, this act shall take effect.

Mr. STEWART, replying to Mr. SUMNER's objection as to population, said that Indian troubles at the commencement of the war have operated against the new State. The population would increase rapidly, however, and the country would soon be developed.

Pending the consideration of the above the Senate, at 4 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first business in order during the morning hour was the call of Committees for Reports—the reports to be placed upon the calendar. None were made. The next business was the call of the States for resolutions.

PORTRAIT OF HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Joint Committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the portrait of Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, now on exhibition in the Congressional Library.

Mr. ASHLEY stated that the picture was painted and owned by Miss RANNOM, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was a work of art as faultless as it was a faithful representation of a great and good man, who had for nearly a quarter of a century—

"Faithful stood with prophetic finger pointed toward the heaven'd to be,
When beneath the spread of Heaven every creature shall be free."

Mr. RUDDINGS demanded the yeas and nays, which being ordered, the vote resulted: Yeas, 78; nays, 38. So the resolution was adopted.

THE EIGHT-HOURS-A-DAY SYSTEM.

Mr. JULIAN, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to fix eight hours as a day's work in all cases where laborers, mechanics or artisans shall be employed by or under authority of the Government of the United States; which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

TAXATION OF UNITED STATES NOTES.

Mr. SPALDING introduced a joint resolution in reference to the taxation of United States notes and certificates of indebtedness by the several States. The joint resolution proposes to enact that the act of June 30, 1864, shall not be so construed as to exempt from taxation, by or under State or municipal authority, United States notes or certificates of indebtedness, not bearing interest.

The joint resolution was read twice.

Mr. SPALDING moved to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means, and also moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. WENTWORTH objected to the latter part of the motion, giving leave to report it at any time. He wanted no repudiation.

The Speaker—It is too late to object. The House has ordered the main question.

Mr. STEVENS—I hope the gentleman will make it a resolution of inquiry.

The Speaker—There are no instructions in the joint resolution. It is simply to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WENTWORTH—I would scarcely object to refer anything now since the guarantee of the Mexican bonds was referred.

Mr. CONKLING—Will it be in order for me to ask the mover of the resolution to modify it so as to make it applicable to such securities as shall be issued hereafter.

The Speaker—It can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. SPALDING—I shall not consent to that. I want to tax the greenbacks in the States. It is as much as one can do to carry the interest bearing bonds without taxation.

Mr. MORRILL—Will not the gentleman make a resolution of inquiry?

Mr. SPALDING—It goes no further than that. It will be submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question.

Mr. STEVENS—I move to lay the joint resolution on the table. It is rank repudiation and nothing else.

The vote ordering the main question was reconsidered.

Mr. STEVENS withdrew his motion.

Mr. ROGERS renewed it, and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the vote resulted as follows: yeas 42, nays 90. So the resolution was not laid upon the table.

Mr. SPALDING then modified his resolution by striking out the words "certificates of indebtedness."

Several members objected to this, but the Speaker ruled in favor of it.

On the suggestion of Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, the resolution was further modified, so as to read that the act of June 30, 1864, shall not be so construed as to exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority any amount of United States notes not bearing interest held by any person as money.

The previous question was then again seconded, the main question ordered, and the joint resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF DISLOYAL PERSONS.

Mr. SHELLABARGER offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Judiciary Committee, to inquire and report to the House on the constitutionality and propriety of providing by law that no person who is disloyal to the Government of the United States, and who has voluntarily engaged in rebellion against such Government, shall be entitled to exercise the rights of an elector in any State, or hold office under such Government during such disloyalty; also, by law for persons who have so engaged in such rebellion being admitted to exercise such elective franchise on proof of loyalty to the Government.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution to print 30,000 extra copies of the reports of evidence taken by the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. LEBLOND rose to debate, and the morning hour having expired, the resolution went over till next Monday.

MEXICAN AND FENIAN BONDS.

Mr. BLAINE asked leave to introduce the following:

Resolved, That in giving leave, on the 6th inst., for the introduction of a resolution to guarantee a loan for the Mexican Republic, this House does not thereby in any way approve such a measure, and it is hereby declared as the sense of this House that all schemes, looking to the guarantee of the Mexican bonds, or Fenian bonds, are unwise and inexpedient.

Messrs. WOODBRIDGE and SMITH objected.

Mr. BLAINE wished to move to suspend the rules, but Mr. MORRILL having the floor, declined to yield for the motion.

THE WISCONSIN RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. COBB presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, expressing approbation of the legislation of Congress in passing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and excluding representatives from rebel districts.

EVENING SESSIONS.

Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for a recess of the House daily, except Saturday, from 3½ to 7½ o'clock, P. M.

PATENTS.

Mr. RADFORD introduced a bill to amend an act in regard to inventors, patentees, &c., which was read twice and referred to Committee on Patents.

A NEW GRADE IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Mr. DARLING introduced a bill to create the grade of Brigadier-General Commandant in the United States Marine Corps, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to authorize the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company to establish a bridge across the Mississippi River, and to establish a post route, which was read twice and referred to the Post-office Committee.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. BIDWELL introduced a bill reserving the right of way for certain purposes over the public lands of the United States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back, adversely, a joint resolution, to increase temporarily the duties on imports. Laid on the table.

THE CANADIAN TRADE BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. INGERSOLL in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill regulating trade with the British American possessions.

A debate sprung up on the question of taxing Canadian lumber, which was participated in at considerable length by Messrs. Blaine, Morrill, Sloan, Scofield, Banks, Ferry, Chanler, Garfield, Conkling and Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BANKS discussed the question not as a matter of revenue so much as in its political aspect. Lumber was an element of power, and it should not be taxed any more than was absolutely necessary. There were four millions of people who were ambitious of having houses, and all through the fifteen former Slave States dwellings and buildings of all kinds had to be rebuilt, and it was a part of the policy of reconstruction that they be rebuilt as soon as possible.

Mr. FERRY remarked in that connection that there were pine forests in the South awaiting the advent of Northern mechanics, so that any tax imposed upon Canadian lumber would have no effect in the South. They had timber enough there to supply all their wants.

Mr. BLAINE said that if the gentleman from Massachusetts (BANKS) expected to have any houses built in the South, out of Canadian lumber, he must find some other avenues of trade. The duty he (BLAINE) proposes would assist in developing the timber interest in the Southern States. He did not think that the timber interest of Maine would object to the scale of duties reported by the Committee of Ways and Means if they had the slightest assurance that those duties could be enforced.

Mr. GARFIELD thought that if the lumber interest profited so much during the last ten years when there was no duty imposed on Canadian lumber, it could not suffer much when it got the protection proposed in this bill. He hoped that some consideration would be given to the interests of consumers.

Mr. SCOFIELD wanted to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BANKS) was willing to remove the tariff on imported cloth, so that the poor freedmen might get their clothing untaxed. They wanted clothing as much as they wanted houses.

Mr. BANKS argued that an unreasonable duty made unreasonable prices everywhere, and therefore he begged the gentleman from Maine (Mr. BLAINE) not to press an unreasonable duty on lumber. Lumber was an article of prime necessity; people must have shelter first of all, and that fact should be considered in fixing duties.

Mr. GRINNELL—Clothing comes first.

Mr. BANKS—No, Sir; shelter is the first consideration. In all views of political economy, shelter is considered the first necessity of man. Lumber is at such a price now as to check building in New-England. The great difficulty in building there is the high price of lumber, and I do not know how that can be remedied by increasing the duty on it.

Mr. BLAINE—Is it any higher in proportion than the great family of woolen and cotton fabrics which the gentleman's State produces?

Mr. BANKS—I do not know whether it is or not; but lumber is so high now that people cannot build in any part of the country as they should like to. I would like to see the question of lumber treated in the general tariff bill, and I would cheerfully give to that interest as liberal protection as to any other.

Finally debate was closed, and the clause in regard to lumber, was, on motion of Mr. BLAINE, amended so as to read:

On lumber, pine round, split or sided, ¾ per cent. per cubic foot; when hewn square, 1 and ¼ cent per cubic

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 12, 1866.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	104¾	200 Quartz Hill M. Co.	5
150,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	108¼	100 Penn. Coal Co.	148¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '62	108¼	100 Quick. Min. Co.	93½
2,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s ...C	89¾	100 Mariposa Pr.	17¼
6,000 Tr. Notes 7-10s.	100	100 At. Mail S. Co.	130
Second Series..	99¾	100 do	129½
8,000 do. Third Ser.	99¼	7 Pacific M. S. Co.	111
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	99¼	600 N. Y. Central	92
New Issue	99¼	110 do	91¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	69½	200 do 2d call	92
10,000 N. Car. 6s	58	300 Erie R.	82¾
86,000 Missouri 6s	75	100 do 2d call	83
6,000 do	72	1000 Reading R.	98
26,000 do	72	800 do	97¾
5,000 do 2d call	71¾	200 do 2d call	98
10,000 do	71	300 do	98¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	73	100 Mich. Cen. R.	102
4,000 do	73¼	85 do	102¼
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	76¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	74¾
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	28	300 do	75
35,000 do 2d call	28	100 do	74¾
3,000 All. & W. H. 1st M.	87	100 do	74¾
5,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bs.	87	500 do	72
13,000 Ga. & Chi. 2d M.	95	600 do 2d call	75
3,000 Chic. & A. 1st M.	90	200 Clev. & Pitts.	76
10 Metropol. Bank	121	100 Chi. & N. W.	25¾
12 St. Nicholas Bank	101	300 do 2d call	26
5 Con. National B'k.	108	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	53¼
10 do	107½	100 do	53¾
5 Ninth Nat. Bank	109	100 do	53¾
35 Fourth Nat. Bank	97¾	700 Chi. & R. I.	105
40 do	97¾	100 do 2d call	105½
20 Mer. Ex. Bank	106	100 New-Jersey Con.	109½
12 Del. & Hud. C.	155	200 Pitts. F. W. & C.	90
100 Can. Coal Co.	43	50 do	90¼
10 West. Union Tel.	63¾	500 do	90¼
100 do	63	200 do	90¼
100 do 2d call	66½	200 do	90¼
100 West. U. Tel. Ass. Extension.	108	100 do 2d call	90¼

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 Missouri 6s	72¾	1000 Reading R.	98¼
50,000 do	72	200 do	98
10,000 do	73	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	75¾
4,000 Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. Jo.	75	100 do	74¾
100 Mariposa Min.	11¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	101¾
400 Mariposa Pref.	17¼	300 Clev. & Pitts.	76¾
100 Western U. Tel.	66¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	25¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	92	20 do	26
		100 do	26¼
		100 do	26¾
		100 do 2d call	117
		2000 Cleve. & Pitts.	76¾
		200 Del. Lack. & W.	125
		200 Chi. & N. W.	26¾
		100 do	26¾
		100 Chi. & N. W. P.	53¾
		400 Clev. & Tol.	107½
		500 do	107¾
		200 do	107¾
		200 do	108
		200 Chi. & R. I.	105¾
		100 P., Ft. W. & C.	90¾
		200 do	90¾
		200 do	90¾
		200 Atl. & P. H.	2
		200 N. J. Cen. R.	108¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	103¾	800 Reading R.	98¼
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s ...C	90¾	800 do	98¾
7,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	69½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	116
10,000 do	68¾	100 do	116¼
25,000 Missouri 6s	73¼	400 do 2d call	117
100 do	73¾	2000 Cleve. & Pitts.	76¾
30,000 O. & M. Cer.	28	200 Del. Lack. & W.	125
50 Fourth N. Bk	97½	200 Chi. & N. W.	26¾
100 West. Union Tel.	66¾	100 do	26¾
100 Mariposa Pref.	17¼	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	53¾
300 N. Y. Cen.	92¼	400 Clev. & Tol.	107¾
300 do	92¾	500 do	107¾
200 do	92¾	200 do	107¾
300 Erie	82¾	200 do	108
100 do	83¼	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	90¾
400 do	83¾	200 do	90¾
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	75¾	200 do	90¾
1800 do	76¾	700 do	90¾
100 do	76¾	100 do	90¾
200 do	76¾	200 Atl. & P. H.	2
300 do	76¾	200 N. J. Cen. R.	108¾
500 do	76¾		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

600 N. Y. Central...c	91¾	100 Ill. Cen. R.	116
800 Erie Railroad	82¾	800 Clev. & Pitts.	75¾
100 do	82¾	200 do	75¾
100 do	82¾	1000 do	75¾
100 do	82¾	200 do	75¾
100 do	82¾	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	52¾
200 Reading R.	97¾	200 do	52¾
1000 Mich. S. & N. I.	74¾	100 do	52¾
300 do	74¾	100 do	53
1100 do	74¾	100 do	53
300 do	74¾	400 P., F. W. & C.	90¾
300 do	74¾	100 do	90¾
200 do	74¾	100 do	90¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 New-York Cen.	b3	200 Ill. Cen. R.	116
100 Erie Railroad	b5	200 Clev. & Pitts.	76¾
500 do	c3	100 do	76¾
300 do	b30	200 do	76¾
200 Reading R.	s3	800 do	76¾
100 do	b3	100 Cleve. & Tol.	107¾
300 M. S. & N. I.	75¾	400 Chic. & R. I.	105¾
100 do	75¾	100 do	b10
100 do	75¾	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	53¾
100 do	b10	100 do	b10
100 do	s3	100 P., F. W. & C.	90¾
100 do	75¾	100 do	b10
100 do	s3	100 P., F. W. & C.	90¾
500 do	75¾	200 do	90¾
500 do	75¾	100 do	b3
500 do	75¾	100 T. H. & Alt.	39

OPEN BOARD—½ P. M.

300 Schuylkill C	14½	800 M. S. & N. I.	76¾
100 Mariposa Min.	11¾	800 do	76¾
100 New-York Cen.	91¾	100 do	76¾
300 do	91¾	100 do	76¾
200 do	b3	100 do	s3
100 Erie R.	83¾	300 do	b3
100 do	s3	700 do	76¾
700 do	s3	800 Cleve. & Pitts.	76¾
500 do	83	200 do	s3
500 do	83	400 do	b3
300 do	83¼	100 Chic. & N. W.	26¾
200 do	b3	100 P. F. W. & C.	90¾
700 Reading R.	98¾	100 do	b3
100 do	98¾	100 do	90¾
1100 do	98¾		

MONDAY, March 12—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, March 10, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,271,138
Decrease in Specie	617,898
Decrease in Deposits	928,497
Increase in Legal-Tender	5,581,657
Increase in Circulation	39,151

	March 1, 1865.	March 10, 1866.	March 9, 1866.
Local Capital	$58,186,172	$8,878,500	$8,878,500
National	11,000,000	72,807,700	72,607,700
Total in C. H.	$69,186,172	$81,686,200	$81,686,200
Loans	188,190,390		235,839,412
Specie	20,737,538		7,151,640
Deposits	152,134,448		181,444,378
Legal-Tender			58,760,145
In Sub-Treas'y	30,421,336	89,478,610	97,640,015

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$614,211	Seventh Ward	$104,384
Mer. Exchange	29,664	Brevoort	800,000
Commerce	2,696,275	Mercantile	298,950
Ocean	668,292	Republic	549,950
Market	436,666	St. Nicholas	714,300
Park	1,000,000	Marine	221,800
Fourth	2,313,755	East River	210,583
Central	1,847,457	Second	269,631
Mechanics'	381,458	Ocean Bank	481,720
New-York	930,402	Importers'	515,389
M. Association	299,958	Ninth	865,600
Metropolitan	872,617	First	448,571
Commonwealth	217,927	Am. Exchange	318,302
Leather	130,000	Gallatin	473,122
N. America	296,097	Citizens'	111,419
Irving	189,900	Union	433,333
Tradesmen's	425,960	Chatham	132,000
Phenix	221,750	Shoe & Leather	693,000
Third	798,305	Hanover	249,192
Total 38 National Banks			$22,192,149
Total 21 other National and Local Banks			841,088
Total on Clearing-house report, March 10			$23,033,237
On previous report, March 3			22,994,086
Increase in circulation			$39,151

The Bank return points to an easier supply of Money on the heavy increase in Legal-Tender Notes, which in common with National Bank Currency, are tending to New-York from the interior. The market for Money to the Stock Exchange is already down to 5@6 ₱ cent., and very prime Merchant paper finds favor at 7 ₱ cent. There is not much disposition among lenders to buy second-class paper even at much higher rates of interest, preferring to leave their balances at call in Wall-street, or to buy United States 7.30s and the Gold-bearing Stocks.

Gold is steadier than on Saturday, at 131 @131¼ ₱ cent. until after regular Change hours, when the price fell to 130¾@130½ ₱ cent. The upward reaction noticed at the close of business on Saturday was checked by the very encouraging advices from abroad by the *City of Boston* steamer. Exchange is also rather weakened by these advices, and London is quoted dull at108¾ ₱ cent. for standard Bankers, and 108@108¼ for Southern Bank bills.

The later accounts from Europe by the steamer last night, to March 1, are the best in respect to the American funds in London and Frankfort we have yet received since July of last year. The private banking letters speak even more decidedly than the newspaper quotations. The 5-20s of 1862 are in active request at the advanced and advancing quotations in both capitals, and some of the writers say that the marked partiality to the United States Credits over other Public Securities, almost certainly foreshadows a further considerable advance, without reference to the then latest quotations for Gold and Exchange in New-York. The news of 137 for Gold had not arrived out, so that 5-20s, on the basis of 130@130¼, were selling 4@5 ₱ cent. higher than in New-York. The subsequent fall of Gold to 132 ₱ cent. of course more than equalizes the quotations, and orders by this mail, limited at a given cost when laid down on the other side, can barely be executed at 103@103¼ ₱ cent. Some discretionary purchases were made this morning at 103¼ ₱ cent.

In the English Stock Markets, London and Manchester, an active business was doing in Erie and Illinois Central, at rising figures, as well as in U. S. 5-20s. Erie quoted at 55½ sterling money, ex-dividend, an advance of about 4 ₱ cent. in the fortnight.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported unexpectedly on the advance, instead of declining on the news of larger supplies in the American ports to go forward, and low Exchange at New-York. This is by far the most important feature of the present mail, as it favorably affects the large stocks of Cotton in New-York, New-Orleans, Mobile, &c., and imparts confidence and steadiness to Merchant bills on Europe drawn against orders for Cotton.

We understand that purchases of United States 6 ₱ cents, payable at the pleasure of the Government after the 1st July, 1868, have been made in Frankfort at rates equivalent to 95@97 Gold in New-York. The utmost confidence is felt, as it well may be, that this Loan and the Loan payable at the pleasure of the Government after the 31st December, 1867, will be paid off in Gold at their respective dates.

On the Stock Exchange the market for the Railways was active in demand and upward in prices. The particular favorite of the day was Michigan Southern, which opened at 74@74¼ and advanced to 76¾@77 ₱ cent. The extreme rise since this day week is 6 ₱ cent., and the clique movement, as the present advance is called, shows more determination than was expected by the opposing interest a few days ago. There was also an active demand for Erie and New-York Central, and an improved demand for Reading and Fort Wayne. The latter was borne down last week pretty severely on private advices that the February traffic would show very poorly, but now that the official figures are known, the Stock advances. The truth is, the regular quarterly dividends of 2½ ₱ cent. or 10 ₱ cent. a year on this Stock are not, (and are not likely to be,) affected by the exceptional decline in the Winter traffic. The other Western Roads and Hudson River were firm up to the close of the Second regular Board, when the general list was partially weaker, after a day of considerable excitement.

At a later hour, 5:30 P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon; the Government Stocks closing firm, and the Railways steady:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	90¾	90¾	Northwest	28¾	28¾
U. S. 5-20s	103¾	103¾	N. West Pref	52¾	52¾
U. S. 7.30s	99¾	99¾	Rock Island	107½	108
N. Y. Central	91¾	91	Fort Wayne	90	90¾
Erie	82¾	82¾	Ohio & Miss.	29¾	29¾
Hudson	103¾	103¾	Quicksilver	40¼	40¼
Reading	97¾	98¾	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Mich. Southern	75¾	76¾	Canton	43	43
Illinois Central	115	115	Ohio Certificates	24½	24½
Pittsburgh	78¼	78	American Gold	129¾	129¾
Prairie du Chien	56	56	Bills on London	108¾	108¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of Republic	109
Merchants'	111	Bank of N. America	106
America	137	Metropolitan	121
Phenix	96	Citizens'	115
Tradesmen's	100	Shoe and Leather	106
Mechs' & Traders'	108	Corn Exchange	110¼
Seventh Ward	106	St. Nicholas	100
State of New York	106	Marine	140
Commerce	105	Commonwealth	100
Mechanics' Bkg Ass	107	Importers' & Traders'	101
Broadway	200	Park	151
American Exchange	110	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Pacific	165	First National	97¼
Chatham	130	Ninth National	120

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

Del. L. & W. 1st M.	103¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100
Cleve. & Pitt. S. Fund	93	Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1889	94
N. J. Central 1st M.	120	Hud. R. 1st M. 1st mort.	117½
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	91¾	Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	96
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	76	Harlem 2ds, 6s	94
Illinois Cen. 1st M.	89	Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s	111
Miss. & Mo. In. G. 1st M.	48	R. Ind. Geoh. Line 6s	80
Chic. & Alton R. R.	90	Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 6s	62
Chic. & Alton 1st M.	97	Del. Con. 7s, 1870	108
Atlantic & G. 1st M.	82	Alton & S. R. R.	75
Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	80	Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77
Peninsula R. R. bonds	72	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	86¼
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	83	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	76

The London *Times* concludes a review of the recent Report of our Revenue Commission with a suggestion of warning as to the neglect of the early establishment of a Surplus or Sinking Fund for the principal of our War Debt, which we dare say is prompted by the sad blunder of the English Government on the same important subject, and which, we earnestly hope, will not be lost upon the present Congress. The *Times* says:

"An estimated income of 70,000,000 (sterling) against an expenditure estimated by Mr. McCULLOCH at 60,000,000, would leave the balance of 10,000,000, (sterling,) which he desired to appropriate toward the redemption of the National Debt. The Commissioners, who throughout the greater part of the Report seem bent on thwarting the objects of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to have fixed the rates of duty so as to secure the surplus he wanted, *turn round at the end of their review and disclaim the notion of favoring any present attempt to redeem the debt.* * * * *At the same time, our own experience assures us that of the first sums lowered or taken away, the greater part will be taken.* In the first zeal of patriotism, it may be possible to secure the devotion of a surplus to the extinguishment of permanent obligations, but when taxation is reduced until it suffices merely to meet expenditure, *it is difficult or impossible to revive the old passion, and to prevent a cry for abatement of taxation overpowering all warnings of statesmen who advise a more far-seeing providence.*"

Mr. RUFUS L. LORD, part of whose large securities in United States and other stocks were abstracted from his office in Exchange-place, last Thursday, had taken the precaution to register most of his United States Stocks and to fill up to his own order his United States 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds. His practice was to select the larger denominations of the latter. His certificates of Delaware and Lackawanna, and New-Jersey and Central and other shares cannot, of course, be used by any other person than himself or his duly constituted attorney. His Western Railway Bonds are payable to bearer, but the numbers are known, and the payment of interest stopped. Mr. LORD is a wealthy and esteemed citizen, retired from active business for many years past. His large fortune was chiefly in United States Securities and Real Estate. We believe that he was a subscriber to every Loan offered by the Government during the War, and to the 7.30 ₱ cent. Loan at its close, and was always prompt, earnest and confident in the support of the Public Credit.

The Louisville *Courier* reports as follows of a new line of Southern telegraph:

"We are glad to learn that charters have been granted by the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, incorporating the Southern Telegraph Company, and that the Company is organized under the control of energetic and practical business men, in whom the public can have confidence. The Company propose to construct first-class lines of telegraph from Louisville to New-Orleans, via Nashville, Memphis, and to all the important cities and towns of the South and Southwest. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Officers, as organized: *Directors*—J. T. Boyle, Louisville; S. L. Geiger, Louisville; Wm. M. DeGrove, Louisville; H. C. Speed, Louisville; J. M. Speed, Louisville; W. R. Cornelius, Nashville; A. B. Reading, New-Orleans. J. T. Boyle, President; Wm. M. DeGrove, Secretary; R. A. Watts, Treasurer.

Business men will appreciate the importance and value of the enterprise. Such a company, properly managed, will prevent the evils which result from monopolies, and be of decided advantage to the public; so much so that we hope the citizens of this and other Southern cities, will give such aid and assistance as will insure certain success.

The lines will be commenced at once and be completed at the earliest possible moment."

The New-York Central Road will gain nearly or quite *half a million of dollars* on its traffic of last year in the first three months of 1866: In January, $146,000; in February, $280,000; in March, first week, $20,000. The Erie Road will also make a liberal gain in all three of these months. The Fort Wayne line loses in January and February $338,000, as compared with the same months in 1865, and gains $282,000 on the same months in 1864. The figures for the last month are:

February, 1866	$474,738
February, 1865	678,504
February, 1864	457,227

The traffic for the first week in March from the Western lines, as far as heard from, shows a better comparison with 1865 than February.

The United States Accident Insurance Company is the name of a new institution recently started in this City.

Mr. L. S. LAWRENCE, the Banker, against whom proceedings were brought before Justice DOWLING, for having in his possession certain altered United States Bonds, was to-day honorably discharged, and the proceedings dismissed; it appearing that he purchased the bonds in good faith, in the usual course of business.

The transfer books of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be closed March 15, and remain closed till the 2d day of April, for a dividend.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,401,559 00; for Customs, $472,000; Coin Certificates, $928,700; Payments, $1,455,001 59; Balance, $36,931,499 18.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK
Of the City of New-York,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND
FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York,
WILLIAM B. HATCH, President,
PLINY FISK, Vice-President,
ROBERT M. HEDDEN, Cashier,
Will remove to the new marble building, southeast corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., 1st of May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 12, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 26 bbls. Ashes, 5,547 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 1,900 bushels Corn, 685 bushels Rye, 750 bushels Barley, 5,250 bushels Malt, 2,900 bushels Oats, 629 bbls. Pork, 1,773 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,555 pkgs. Lard, 1,198 pkgs. Beef, 648 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $7 62½@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but quoted steady. Java at 27½@29 gold; Maracaibo at 30c.@29½c.; Laguayra at 30½c.@32c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at firmer rates. Middlings, 41c.@43½c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 5,200 bales. The receipts at this port since March 1 have been 13,167 bales, making 192,189 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 624,083 bales since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings Stark, 35c.; Shawmut, 25c.; Shetucket A, 19c.; Shetuckes B, 17c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag, 45-inch, 40c.; Amoskeag, 36-inch, 36½c.; Ballou & Son, 35-inch, 30c.; Ballou & Son, 33-inch, 28c. Prints—Cochecco, 21c.; American, 19c.; Freeman, 18c.; Arnold, 16c. Delaines—Hamilton, 28c.; Pacific, 28c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 26c.; Hartford, 23c. Cambrics—Washington, 20c.; Portland, 15c. Silesias—Clinton, 31½c.; Indian Orchard, 27½c. Ticks—Conestoga O C A, 52½c.; Conestoga A A, 50c. Canton Flannels—Naumkeag, 30c.; Nashua, 27c. Stripes—Eagle, 32c.; Everett, 30c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; S. T. & A. T. Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: 84 Sales since our last 7,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$7 30; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 05@$8 20, chiefly at $7 10@$7 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 15@$8 75 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 70 @$7 30
Extra State	7 05 @ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 40 @11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 15 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 80 @12 00
Extra Genesee	8 25 @11 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 00 @15 50

Southern Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $8 70@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy. Sales 225 bbls. Extra at $7 45@$11 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet at $3 70@$3 85 for Western, $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand to-day, closing heavy. Sales since our last, 9,300 bushels, including White Canada on private terms, and choice Milwaukee Club at $1 77 ₱ bushel. Corn favors buyers. Sales since our last, 53,000 bushels, at 68c.@74c. for unsound, and 76c.@77c. for sound Western mixed, at 77@77½ ₱ bushel. Oats have been in less demand, including State at 55c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 59c.@59c.; old Western at 52c.@55c.; new Western at 53c.@43c.; Canada at 54c.@55c., ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt inactive.

HAY—North River Bale is in better demand to-day, at 90c.@$1 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continues in limited demand, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c. @45c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in rather more request, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 15; Porto Rico at 60c.@80c.; Cuba at 37½c.@53½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits of Turpentine at 92c.@95c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $6 75; Resin at $4 12½@$16 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached Whale at $1 38 @$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 50 @$2 55; Lard Oil at $1 70@$1 85; Red Oil at 80c.@ 95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 56@$1 57 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request, at 26c. @26½c. for Crude; 43c.@45c. for Refined in bond, and 61c.@63c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, and has been quite heavy, closing at reduced prices. Sales since our last, 4,800 bbls., in lots, at $26 12½ @$26 31¼ for New Mess, closing at $26 25, cash; $26@ $26 18 for small lots one year old Mess; $24 for old Prime do.; $26 25 for new do.; and $21 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,250 bbls. New Mess, April and May delivery, sellers' option, at $26 37½@$26 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 11c.@12¾c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18¾c. for Hams; sales 380 pkgs. Bacon is more active, including Cumberland Cut at 15c.; Short Rib at 15¾c.@16c.; Long Middles, 15c.@15¼c.; Long Clear at 15½@15¾c.; Short Clear at 15¾c.@16¼c.; Long Cut Hams at 16c.@17c. ₱ lb.; sales 1,800 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in limited request at 12¼c.@12½c. for Western, and 13¼c.@13¾c. for City, ₱ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls. at 16¼c.@ 16½c., ₱ lb. Beef is in less request but prices hold. New Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 470 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in demand; sales, 750 tcs. Prime Mess, part at $33 50 per tierce. Beef Hams are down to $37 50@ $39 ₱ bbl.; sales, 210 bbls. Butter is in good demand at 40c.@50c. for prime, 52c.@60c. for fancy State, and 25c.@42c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet and heavy at 16c.@22c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are quiet and declining. Sales since our last, 285 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10¼c. @12¼c. ₱ lb. We quote Fair to Good Grocer's at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined is down, and 13¾c. for 13 Sugars continue in limited demand, at 13¼c.@ 16¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote the refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 16¾c.; Granulated, 16¾c.; Ground, 16½c.; White A, 15¾c.; Yellow C, 15¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

TURPENTINE—Sales since our last, 38,000 lbs. at 16c.@ 17¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 84,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@12c., and 26,400 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quiet and nominal at $2 28@ $2 29 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,150 bales of Cotton at ¼d. by sailing vessel and ½d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 30,000 bushels Corn, at 5d.@5¼d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, by steamer, 35,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ₱ bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 12.

PETROLEUM dull and nominal. FLOUR very dull; sales unimportant. Good Red WHEAT commands $2 25@$2 30; the bulk of stock on hand is common, and can only be sold at low rates; sales of White at $2 30@$2 60. CORN dull; sales of Yellow at 70c. Sales of 2,000 bushels MALT at $1 40@$1 45. COFFEE quiet. SUGAR dull; sales of Cuba at 8½c.@8¾c., gold. WHISKY dull; sales at $2 25@$2 25.

Hear the Other Side.

BROOKLYN, Friday, March 2, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

If I had the time, the education, or the ability to discuss the eight-hour problem with you, I am aware that space would not permit. Yet believing this to be one of the great questions to be settled in our time, I hope you will devote more editorials to that subject, and consider some of the following points:

Without reference to what is, or has been the custom, what is the most proper division of the day for the masses in our time, taking into account the physical, mental, social, moral, political and religious wants and interests of the whole people? If it is just right as now, viz.: Ten hours to work, two to travel, one to noon, two to morning and evening meals, washing, cleaning, &c., seven to sleep—do you consider the remaining two hours sufficient time for the mental, moral, social, political and religious interests of society as it is to be in the future? What if the productive power of the people should increase in the next ten or twenty years as it has in the last? Would you then hold the people to the same ten hours' producing, and so on with every multiplication of producing power? If not, why not recognize the increased productive powers of the people since first the ten-hour custom went into operation?

HODIE MIHI, CRAS TIBI.

Slaughter-Houses Not Unhealthy.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 10, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have taken and read the NEW-YORK TIMES since its first number appeared, and do not know of anything which appears in print, in which I more fully believe. Especially do I believe in its views of the present condition of the country, and the policy of reconstruction required to make us once more "E Pluribus Unum."

Although not personally, as a resident, interested in the movements under foot to place your City upon a healthy footing, I feel some interest in the action of your new Health Commission, and hope you will derive much benefit from their labors. I wish we had some power here of the same description.

But what leads me to address you now, is my having seen in your paper that the Commissioners have been stirring up the slaughter-houses. Now there is no question that these establishments are nuisances in any quarter of the City, and should be located in the outskirts and kept under proper rules of cleanliness, but I want to tell you of a fact which satisfies me that, although unpleasant, they are not prejudicial to health.

I was in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1851, 1852 and [illegible] Aldermen Norton moved the previous question.

The President put the question: Shall the main question now be put?

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

The President then put the question on the motion of Alderman Norton to amend.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, the President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—15.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen relative to the exhaustion of the published edition of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, be and is hereby directed to compile a complete edition of all Corporation ordinances in force to the date of this resolution, and that three thousand copies of the same be printed for the use of the City, and that the sum of ——— dollars be and is hereby appropriated to David T. Valentine for the compilation, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed upon the like warrant for the same, on presentation of the proper vouchers.

(By Board of Councilmen, February eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, amended by inserting in the blank the sum of three thousand dollars.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinness, Van Voorhis—15.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Franklin-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Alderman Morton moved to amend by inserting in the resolution and ordinance the following words: "The property owners to pay one-half the expense, and the City the remaining half."

Which was carried, and the paper as amended was then laid over.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Monroe and Market streets, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Ely, Reilly, the President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, Brice—2.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution as

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, steady woman as experienced nurse and competent seamstress; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, or bring it up by hand; is an experienced dress maker; is very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 874 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls: one as plain cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 109 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended male and female servants; City or country; nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, housekeepers, excellent cooks and other cooks, housemaids, &c.; farmers, gardeners, coachmen, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-class baker and pastry baker; understands making butter if required; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a middle-aged woman, who can give satisfactory City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork or waiting, or child's nurse, and do plain sewing; understands embroidery; City references. Can be seen at No. 99 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as firs-class cook; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 367 6th-av., in the millinery store, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, HIGHLY RESPECTABLE American person, a permanent situation as seamstress; would also like to assist in some light active work, by way of exercise; can bring good City reference. Call in this store at No. 59 East Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands her business well; has the best of City references. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 61 West 29th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged woman, with a child 10 years old, to do general housework; the advertiser wishes a permanent home for herself and daughter; satisfactory reference given. Apply at No. 160 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; the best of City reference given by her last employer. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; likes French and American styles of cooking. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl to cook, wash and iron, and do general work; or as plain seamstress; good City reference. Inquire at No. 217 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of baby; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 657 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class waitress in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 651 6th-av., corner 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well recommended young woman, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 511 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking; City reference. Call at No. 121 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; IS thoroughly experienced in the care of infants; can take the entire charge; has good City reference; is a good milliner. Call at No. 410 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also, sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or waiting; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 413 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH PROTestant girl as chambermaid. Call at No. 200 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 347 54th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND HIS wife, situations; the man as under gardener or laborer on a gentleman's place, and his wife in any capacity where she can make herself generally useful; understands milk and butter; willing to go together or separate. Can be seen, or address by letter J. T., No. 212 West 35th-st. Ring the stable bell.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN A SITUATION BY a single, steady, faithful, industrious man; is an experienced groom and coachman; also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; 14 years' of the best City reference furnished. Address J. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH practical Scotch farmer, extensively experienced in grain, root crops, rearing, fattening of stock, marketing, &c.; wife fully competent in housekeeping, dairy, poultry, &c.; can take full charge of a farm; respectable recommendations from late employers. Address, or apply at Mr. Reid's store, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT young man and sister, a situation, in the country; he as coachman and groom, assist in gardening and make himself useful; she to cook, wash and iron or general housework; can give good reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 40 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; knows the City well, and can be highly recommended by gentlemen in this City with whom he has lived. Call or address J. H. B., No. 79 West 14th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook, and assist with washing and ironing; they are first-class at their business; just landed from the old country. Address J. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or No. 284 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A MAN AND his wife, with no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener, and understands all its branches; the wife is an excellent cook, and would be willing to assist in the laundry; best of references given. Address B. G., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH practical man as gardener; perfectly understands his business in all its branches, including green-house and graperies; is married, without children; has unexceptionable City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a smart man who has been a resident of Scotland; he understands his business; has no objection to the care of a horse or cow; is married and has two children; can come well recommended. Address D. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who understands his business in all its branches in hot and cold graperies, hot and greenhouse plants; also vegetables and all kinds of fruit trees. Any one wishing the services of a man of the above capability, address J. H., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTABILITY, capable of speaking, reading and writing the English and German languages, with fair knowledge in figures, anxiously desires a situation as clerk or book-keeper in some office; good reference can be furnished. Address H. A. B., Flushing, Long Island.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A German gentleman, with small family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of reference; none but those wishing a first-class man need apply. Address C. B., gardener, at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands his business; has City reference. Call or address at No. 59 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS GARdener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the management of greenhouse, graperies and vegetables fully; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has good reference from his last employers. Address Gross M. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom, who understands the care of horses and carriages and is well acquainted with this city, for 15 years; can get the best of city references. Call or address No. 79 Bleecker-st., at Mr. CONKLIN'S, harness maker.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a man fully qualified to take charge of any gentleman's place; is married, with small family. All information received of Alfred Bridgeman, or address FLORIST, in his care, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands this business; would have no objection to care a small garden; has good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant who thoroughly understands his business; has best of City reference. Address W. H. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant who perfectly understands his business; has best of City and satisfactory reference. Can be seen for three days at the stable of his present employer, No. 77 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, the care of greenhouse plants, &c.; can produce the best of City and country references. Address J. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man, with thirteen years' references, as a good gardener and farmer; competent and trustworthy to look after the interests of his employer. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good reference. Address X. Y., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of long experience, as coachman; understands plain gardening; no objection to go in the country; will work for low wages; has first-class City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; perfectly understands his business; is willing and obliging. Address H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single young man of long experience in the culture of grapes and flowers; can be highly recommended. Address T. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and is a good driver, and has excellent reference. Call or address at No. 385 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS FARMer; a young stout man who understands farming, milking, &c.; can produce testimonials on a farm. Call or address for the SWISS FARMER, 80 4th-av., near 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GARDENers; understand green-house and grapery; also, one Protestant farmer and a good coachman; have excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands the management of greenhouse, graperies and vegetables fully; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has good reference from his last employers. Address Gross M. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom, who understands the care of horses and carriages and is well acquainted with this city, for 15 years; can get the best of city references. Call or address No. 79 Bleecker-st., at Mr. CONKLIN'S, harness maker.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a man fully qualified to take charge of any gentleman's place; is married, with small family. All information received of Alfred Bridgeman, or address FLORIST, in his care, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single, steady, faithful, industrious man; is an experienced groom and coachman; also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; 14 years' of the best City reference furnished. Address J. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH practical Scotch farmer, extensively experienced in grain, root crops, rearing, fattening of stock, marketing, &c.; wife fully competent in housekeeping, dairy, poultry, &c.; can take full charge of a farm; respectable recommendations from late employers. Address, or apply at Mr. Reid's store, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT young man and sister, a situation, in the country; he as coachman and groom, assist in gardening and make himself useful; she to cook, wash and iron or general housework; can give good reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 40 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; knows the City well, and can be highly recommended by gentlemen in this City with whom he has lived. Call or address J. H. B., No. 79 West 14th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook, and assist with washing and ironing; they are first-class at their business; just landed from the old country. Address J. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or No. 284 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A MAN AND his wife, with no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener, and understands all its branches; the wife is an excellent cook, and would be willing to assist in the laundry; best of references given. Address B. G., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH practical man as gardener; perfectly understands his business in all its branches, including green-house and graperies; is married, without children; has unexceptionable City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a smart man who has been a resident of Scotland; he understands his business; has no objection to the care of a horse or cow; is married and has two children; can come well recommended. Address D. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who understands his business in all its branches in hot and cold graperies, hot and greenhouse plants; also vegetables and all kinds of fruit trees. Any one wishing the services of a man of the above capability, address J. H., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTABILITY, capable of speaking, reading and writing the English and German languages, with fair knowledge in figures, anxiously desires a situation as clerk or book-keeper in some office; good reference can be furnished. Address H. A. B., Flushing, Long Island.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A German gentleman, with small family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of reference; none but those wishing a first-class man need apply. Address C. B., gardener, at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also, sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or waiting; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 413 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH PROTestant girl as chambermaid. Call at No. 200 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 347 54th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND HIS wife, situations; the man as under gardener or laborer on a gentleman's place, and his wife in any capacity where she can make herself generally useful; understands milk and butter; willing to go together or separate. Can be seen, or address by letter J. T., No. 212 West 35th-st. Ring the stable bell.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN A SITUATION BY a single, steady, faithful, industrious man; is an experienced groom and coachman; also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; 14 years' of the best City reference furnished. Address J. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man capable in all departments of the profession, 20 years in this country; thoroughly acquainted with greenhouse and grapery; married, without family. Address T. E. H., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a German married man with small family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Address A. S., Gardener, No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a first-class practical (German) married man; small family; perfect in greenhouses, cold and hot grapery; best of reference given. Address S. P., at Mr. Schmidt's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in this City; can produce the best of reference. Call on or address J. P., No. 1,348 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young man, a Protestant, a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; best of City references from last employer. Address J. J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, situations; the man as coachman, the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; good reference given; no objection to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good place and good wages required.—Southern place preferred. Address R. H. D., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man who thoroughly understands his business, and has lived in the best families in Europe; has the best of City references. Address, by note, P. L., stable No. 37 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as butler or waiter, who thoroughly understands his business; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at the People's Market, No. 256 6th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS wife; the man as coachman and groom, and make himself useful; the wife as good family cook or housemaid; no incumbrance; good references; prefer the country. Can be seen at No. 45 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, (Protestant,) a situation in a first-class private family; is sober, reliable, trustworthy, and master of his business; can refer to his last employer. Address No. 45 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom; understands the care and management of road-horses thoroughly; has three years' reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, M. S., at R. Ogle, V. S., No. 330 West 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN A SITUATION in City or country as coachman and groom; will assist in a garden and be otherwise useful on a gentleman's place; also a first-class farm hand; can manage horses or oxen; plows, mows and cradles; has been five years in this country. Apply or direct to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands the management of greenhouse, graperies and vegetables fully; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has good reference from his last employers. Address Gross M. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands this business; is not afraid of work; best City reference. Address H. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good reference. Address W. H. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant who perfectly understands his business; has best of City and satisfactory reference. Can be seen for three days at the stable of his present employer, No. 77 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, the care of greenhouse plants, &c.; can produce the best of City and country references. Address J. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man, with thirteen years' references, as a good gardener and farmer; competent and trustworthy to look after the interests of his employer. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good reference. Address X. Y., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of long experience, as coachman; understands plain gardening; no objection to go in the country; will work for low wages; has first-class City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; can produce first-class references. Address P. H., No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as butler or waiter, who thoroughly understands his business; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at the People's Market, No. 256 6th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, steady woman as experienced nurse and competent seamstress; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, or bring it up by hand; is an experienced dress maker; is very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 874 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls: one as plain cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 109 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended male and female servants; City or country; nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, housekeepers, excellent cooks and other cooks, housemaids, &c.; farmers, gardeners, coachmen, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-class baker and pastry baker; understands making butter if required; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a middle-aged woman, who can give satisfactory City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork or waiting, or child's nurse, and do plain sewing; understands embroidery; City references. Can be seen at No. 99 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as firs-class cook; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 367 6th-av., in the millinery store, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, HIGHLY RESPECTABLE American person, a permanent situation as seamstress; would also like to assist in some light active work, by way of exercise; can bring good City reference. Call in this store at No. 59 East Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands her business well; has the best of City references. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 61 West 29th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged woman, with a child 10 years old, to do general housework; the advertiser wishes a permanent home for herself and daughter; satisfactory reference given. Apply at No. 160 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; the best of City reference given by her last employer. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; likes French and American styles of cooking. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl to cook, wash and iron, and do general work; or as plain seamstress; good City reference. Inquire at No. 217 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork or waiting; can be seen for two days at No. 657 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class waitress in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 651 6th-av., corner 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well recommended young woman, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 511 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking; City reference. Call at No. 121 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; IS thoroughly experienced in the care of infants; can take the entire charge; has good City reference; is a good milliner. Call at No. 410 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also, sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or waiting; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 413 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH PROTestant girl as chambermaid. Call at No. 200 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 347 54th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIB

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. 14th-st., corner of Irving-place. THIS EVENING, March 13, commencing at 8 o'clock, L' AFRICAINE, Italian Opera. Original great cast, including Mme. Carozzi-Zucchi, Mlle. Ortolani, Signori Marzoleni, Bellini, Antonucci, Lorini.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. THIS EVENING, March 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHELIEU. Characters by Edwin Booth, Messrs. Barron, J. H Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble, Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, Between Prince and Houston sts. THIS EVENING, March 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MARIE. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, D. Ralton, E. Lamb, S. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Everett, Whitlock, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, March 13, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RENT DAY and THE EATON BOY. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Young, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Miss Madline Henriques, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Carman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. THIS EVENING, March 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CINDERELLA E LA COMARE; or, LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, and DOING FOR THE BEST.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts. THIS EVENING, March 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE VICTIMS and FORTY WINKS. Characters by John E. Owens, John K. Mortimer, J. W. Ambaugh, Tom. Owens, T. L. Donnelly, Miss Celia Logan, Miss Josephine Tyson, Mrs. A. Hurd and others.

WOOD'S THEATRE. Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. THIS EVENING, March 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Miss Lucille Western, Messrs. Barton Hill, Bingwell, Edwards, James, Peck, &c., and Misses Osborne, Wright, Gilmore, &c.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. THIS EVENING, March 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock, FORTUNE'S FROLIC, and PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK. Characters by the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts. THIS EVENING, March 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock, SIX DEGREES OF CRIME. Characters by the dramatic company. BUTLER'S GREAT TROUPE and the Wonderful SEAGRIST and SON.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts. THIS EVENING, March 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. MOSES: Or, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON. 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. THIS EVENING, March 13, and every night, ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE, THE WONDERFUL CHILD RIDER and all the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts. THIS EVENING, March 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LES MISERABLES, LADY OF LYONS, &c. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Neise Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

BRADY'S ART GALLERY, No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 13—Exhibition of an entire new collection of WAR VIEWS and HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

FINE ARTS GALLERY. No. 625 Broadway. THIS DAY, March 13, commencing at 9 o'clock, Exhibition of Kelley's Great Painting, entitled "THE ORIENTAL PRINCESS AFTER THE BATH."

CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and East 8th-st. THIS EVENING, March 13, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

DERBY ART GALLERY, No. 625 Broadway. THIS DAY, March 13, commencing at 9 o'clock, GREAT EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, DRAWINGS, BRONZES, TERRA COTTA, &c.

HALL OF THE UNION, Cooper Institute. THIS EVENING, March 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BILLIARDS. NINTH MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA AND ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition from a citizen of Columbia, S. C., was presented, asking for indemnity for the loss sustained by the burning of his house at the time the City was taken by the Federal troops. Mr. SHERMAN read a letter from Gen. SHERMAN, stating that the City was set on fire by the rebel authorities. Mr. WILSON offered an act in favor of reimbursing for losses of property in the military service. Mr. WILSON presented a joint resolution on the basis of representation. Mr. GRIMES offered a constitutional amendment relative to the same subject. The bill to extend the time of withdrawal of goods in public stores was next taken up, and Mr. SPRAGUE continued his speech against the bill. The Senate, deciding to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, several amendments were offered and rejected, after which the bill was passed. Mr. SUMNER presented a constitutional amendment which he proposed, at the proper time, to offer as a substitute for the apportionment amendment so long before the Senate. Mr. RAMSAY called up the bill for the admission of Colorado, which was opposed by Mr. SUMNER.

In the House, Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill to fix a day's work in Government service at eight hours, which was read twice and referred. Mr. SPALDING introduced a joint resolution providing that United States notes and certificates, not bearing interest, shall not be exempt from taxation. After the adoption of some modifications, the resolution was referred. Mr. SHELLABARGER offered a resolution of inquiry, which was agreed to, relative to providing by law for the disfranchisement of all disloyal citizens; also for the restoration of the franchise to all persons engaged in the rebellion, on proof of their loyalty. A resolution was adopted providing for evening sessions. Mr. DARLING introduced a bill to create the grade of Brigadier-General Commandant in the Marine Corps. Mr. BIDWELL introduced a bill reserving the right of way for certain purposes over the public lands. Mr. MORRILL reported back adversely a joint resolution to increase temporarily the duties on imports. The consideration of the bill regulating trade with the British American possessions was resumed and debated at considerable length, and the import duty on lumber, beef and barley was advanced. At the evening session, Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution of inquiry relative to the amount of money paid to the Illinois Central Railroad for transportation of troops and property, and the amount still claimed by the Company. The bill regulating the trade with Canada was next taken up, and after some debate the enacting clause was struck out—yeas, 75; nays, 52. The bill providing for the construction and repairs of the National fortifications was taken up. The House adjourned without coming to a vote.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the way of San Francisco recent advices from Mexico are received. The Republican Government was still located at El Paso, and the French, it was reported, were about to leave Chihuahua. In the province of Sonora the forces of Pesquira had been augmented by a large body of Americans. Gen. CARONA had won a victory over the Imperialists at Alamo, in Santa Cruz. In Acapulco the Imperialists had made no advances against Gen. ALVAREZ, and at Tehuantepec they had been defeated.

From Portland, Oregon, news is received that the Indians in the Owhykee region were very troublesome. A dispatch from Ruby City, Montana, says that Capt. WALKER recently charged an Indian Camp at the mouth of Jordan Creek, and left twenty-six Indians dead on the field. Rich gold diggins were said to have been discovered near Helena.

The gunboats *Winooski* and *Don* were to leave Boston yesterday for the West Indies. The *Don* will act as tender to Commodore PALMER's flag-ship, the *Rhode Island*. Both vessels will proceed direct to St. Thomas, which is considered the headquarters of the squadron.

At the election held in Bangor, Maine, yesterday, the citizens decided by 1,297 yeas against 35 nays, to loan the credit of the city for $1,000,000 to the European and North American Railway.

The ceremonies of the consecration of Rev. J. WILLIAMS as Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Boston, took place on Sunday forenoon in St. James Church.

The Unionists of Rhode Island are nearly all in favor of the nomination of Gen. BURNSIDE for Governor. The General is not much accustomed to running, but if he should be nominated he may walk over the course at his leisure.

JOHN VAN BUREN is down in Connecticut canvassing for Mr. ENGLISH, the Democratic candidate for Governor. It is a good omen for the Republican side—the Prince never yet supported a cause that was not rapidly going down hill. Like FALLSTAFF, he has an alacrity at sinking.

A human brute in Newark was yesterday fined $10 for hammering a horse. He ought to have the whip along with the fine. We have a bill in our Legislature to prevent or punish cruelty to animals, and it should be passed at once.

At the city election in Augusta, Me., yesterday, SYLVANUS COLDWELL was elected Mayor. No nominations were made in opposition to the Union ticket.

Capt. L. M. COMSTER, who gained some notoriety during the war as a privateer, has purchased a steamer, and means to renew the trade between Charleston and the Florida coast.

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, who lately sustained a paralytic stroke, has nearly recovered from its effects, and is again able to be out. The paralysis only affected the facial nerves.

Mayor WITHERS, of Mobile, has offered $1,000 for the detection and conviction of the incendiaries who lately fired a church in that city.

Maj.-Gen. J. S. NEGLEY has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania.

Rev. MARTIN MOORE, an aged clergyman of Boston, and for many years editor and proprietor of the Boston *Recorder*, died in Cambridge yesterday.

The North Carolina Legislature adjourned yesterday. The bill allowing negroes to testify in the civil courts was passed.

Rev. MARTIN MOORE, for many years the editor of the Boston *Recorder*, died on the 11th inst., at his residence in Cambridge Mass.

Gen. EVANS, who was on the rebel side at Manassas and at Ball's Bluff or Leesburgh, is in Texas, looking up a place for South Carolinians to settle.

At the election held yesterday in Bath and Bangor, Maine, the Union candidates were chosen without opposition.

By order of Major-Gen. STONEMAN, the District of East Tennessee has been discontinued.

LOCAL NEWS.

The investigation in the matter of the altered bonds, in which Mr. LEWIS SONNEBORN, of Philadelphia, is the complainant, and LUTHER S. LAWRENCE, a broker of No. 164 Nassau-street, was the defendant, came up yesterday for a final hearing before Justice DOWLING. United States District-Attorney COURTNEY appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. JOHN GRAHAM appeared for the defence. The opposing counsel occupied considerable time in argument on the merits of the case, but no further evidence was offered. On a motion of the counsel for the defence to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence produced by the prosecution to hold his client, Justice DOWLING consented, and Mr. LAWRENCE was discharged from bail. SPENCER PETTIS, who sold the bonds to FARRAR & LYON, from whom Mr. LAWRENCE purchased them, was held to await an examination, which will be held next Friday. He will be required to account for the manner in which he gained possession of the bonds.

A large and highly respectable representation of butchers, who transact business within the boundaries of the Metropolitan District, met the Board of Health in conference, yesterday, in Police Trial Chamber, and, after discursive but pleasant and instructive discussion, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. JOHN M. SEAMAN, THOMAS F. DEVOE, THOMAS H. BROWN, WILLIAM LALOR, JAMES APPLEBEE, GEORGE STARR, HORATIO REED, WILBER MARTIN and ROBERT G. CORNELL, were named and directed to confer with the Health Commissioners at some future day. Among the gentlemen who addressed the meeting were the above-named, and Messrs. PETER COOPER, CHRISTOPHER DWYER, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, B. B. DUMBILL, D. B. EATON, SEWALL V. DODGE, SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, CHARLES COOPER and GEORGE BLISS, JR.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday instructed the Committee on Markets to report the most speedy and efficacious method of procuring the erection of a public market-house on the plot of ground bounded by Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, First-avenue and the East River; also on the plot of ground bounded by East, Broome, Delancey and Tompkins streets. Resolutions in favor of requesting the Street Cleaning Commissioners not to audit any more of the Contractor's bills, and directing the Corporation Counsel to sue the contractors for breach of contract, were laid over.

The dead bodies of two men were found yesterday floating in the East and North Rivers. The first was identified as that of JOSEPH LICIORDO, a Neapolitan seaman, who had been missing since the 16th ult. The other was recognized as that of PETER BARTLETT, a deck hand employed on board the barge *Star of the World*, who was last seen alive on the 8th inst. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered in both cases, after inquests had been held by Coroner WILDEY.

The case of MAX MARETZEK vs. Messrs. CAULDWELL and WHITNEY, of the *Sunday Mercury*, was called in its regular order on the day calendar yesterday in the Superior Court, Part II., before Mr. Justice MONELL. On motion of Mr. A. O. HALL, counsel for defendants, it was put off for the term, on the ground of the absence in Havana of a material witness. The action is one of libel, wherein Mr. MARETZEK seeks to recover about $20,000 damages.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, MARGARET ELLIGOT pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months; JAMES IRWIN pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree; JOHN T. DAVIS pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny; DAVID DAGNAN pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and WM. MONROE, who was tried for grand larceny, was acquitted.

At the inquest on the body of WM. R. GRIFFITH, the Revenue Detective who was suffocated in a distillery vat, at No. 25 Abbattoir-place, held by Coroner COLLIN, a verdict of accidental death was recorded. The jury also censured the proprietors of the distillery for having such dangerous traps on their premises.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges made against the Committee on the Construction of the New Court-house met at 5 P. M. yesterday, and examined several witnesses, including Ex-Mayor GUNTHER. The Committee then adjourned to 3 P. M. to-day.

HUGH KELLY, a machinist at the Etna Iron Works, in Goerick-street, was crushed so severely by a planing machine, yesterday morning, that death ensued a few minutes afterward. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ELIZA SCOTT, a domestic, while in Fifth-avenue, near Sixty-third-street, was attacked by five ruffians last evening, being brutally beaten and robbed. She was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where she lies in a critical condition. The assailants were not arrested.

JOHN GHEET, a German, living on the corner of Fifty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, shot his wife in the face last evening, inflicting a severe though not fatal wound. He attempted to escape, but afterward shot himself in the forehead, and died soon after at Bellevue Hospital.

JOSEPH SCHULTZ, a boy of seventeen years, was a second time brought before United States Commissioner STILLMAN yesterday, charged with passing counterfeit United States $50 Treasury notes. He was held for examination.

LEWIS LA PURRI, *alias* Robert Keifer, and THOMAS DAY were taken before United States Commissioner STILLMAN yesterday, charged with forging United States land claims. The case was set down for examination on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

Yesterday United States Commissioner OSBORN promised to decide in the case of GARNAUT and LOCHMANN to-day, and he adjourned the case of HARTMAN till Saturday at 1 o'clock.

Gold was steady early in the day, yesterday, at 132@131¼ ₱ cent., but fell back to 130¼ in the afternoon. Government stocks were firm on the foreign news, and the railways active and upward. Money easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. on call, and exchange dull at 108¼ ₱ cent.

Produce and merchandise were in very moderate request yesterday. Cotton was somewhat firmer under the more favorable foreign news. Other articles were depressed and declining. The freight engagements of corn and cotton were, to a fair extent, chiefly for Liverpool and Glasgow.

Trade at the Live Stock Markets commenced rather dull, except with milch cows, which sell a trifle better than they did last week, although we cannot report any advance in prices. The arrivals of beeves thus far, are heavy, and despite prediction, with great confidence, a startling decline in prices of beef before another week. The unpleasant weather, during Monday, A. M., prevented that degree of activity which is usually manifested when the weather is pleasant. There are more heavy cattle this week than arrived for the last week's market, and most of them are in better condition. The large receipts of calves last week supplied the active demand, so that prices for veal are easier, and at some markets on the decline. Sheep are light, thus far, and prices for those well-fattened firm, and in some instances a trifle better than they were last week. We met with a few sales made at half a cent per pound higher than the figures in the last week's report. Live Hogs are in moderate supply thus far, with large numbers reported on the way. Transactions are moderate, with prices easier than they were one week ago.

The Present Aspect of Affairs in the South.

Important though the question of admitting the Southern Representatives may be, and deserving of our earnest attention as may be the political relations of these States, there are other than political matters in the Southern States which merit our intelligent study. We hear it often enough said that the revolution or revulsion in the South was industrial, social and moral, as well as military and political; but popular attention during the war was concentrated almost exclusively on the military situation, and since its close has been centred almost entirely on the political situation. These two had aspects more easily recognized as *national* than the others, and their immediate interest was far more extensive. But, after all, the questions which for some time past have come closest home to the Southern people, and which are most frequently asked and eagerly canvassed, are of a social or an industrial character. "How do affairs move along in your neighborhood?" "What are the prospects of the crops or of business?"—"how about your negroes, and what is their behavior, and how do they work?" Inquiries akin to these are the daily and hourly subject of conversation among the Southern people. To enable our intelligent readers to inform themselves on these, as well as on political matters, we have our correspondents traveling through the South or stationed at various important points, and the letters we publish from them from time to time, though varying greatly in the pictures they give of different localities, and though changing with the passage of months and the circumstances of the hour, yet, on the whole, have sufficient unity to allow us to draw from them certain general conclusions as to the condition of affairs as they now exist.

Firstly, we find that the two races "get along" much more agreeably in their new relations than could have been anticipated. At first, or immediately after the close of the war, it seemed as if an ill-feeling was about to spring up, and as if it would be impossible to establish industry upon a profitable or satisfactory basis. This was followed by apprehensions on the part of the whites of insurrectionary outbreaks by the negroes. The blacks seemed to entertain some sort of a vague notion that, with their freedom, they were entitled to land, to a life of indolence, and to fine things in general. The whites felt more or less chagrin at the loss of their slave property and at the "airs" assumed by the negroes. But with the passing away of last year, and the fears that hovered around its closing days, seem to have come a better condition of feeling all around. With the whites, all but the remembrance of their former property in the negroes has now passed away. No thought of any future assumption of past relations is entertained. The feelings of humanity and interest are beginning to assert themselves over the antagonisms of race, and it is found to be actually possible to have a free society of mixed races without those concomitants which were formerly looked on as essential parts of it. The blacks, too, have come to understand themselves better, and their relations and place in the social organism. They have found out, during their year of freedom, what is essential to their well-being now and hereafter, and have become dispossessed of the fancies which ignorance had engendered in their heads. Both parties see that they must live together, and feel the importance of their doing so on friendly terms.

Very closely allied to the mutual feelings of the two races are their industrial relations. And we find that, as the one has improved the other has grown better. It is very hard to generalize on this point concerning a region of country so vast as the South; but only on Sunday last, we published letters written at many and at the most distant parts of it, by different observers, and there is a uniformity of agreement on the subject that could come only from a condition of things essentially similar in all parts. From Virginia to Texas, from Missouri to Florida, at the cotton culture, at farm work, and at general industry, there has been a rapidity of industrial reorganization, according to the new forms, that is as gratifying as it was unexpected. There are lazy, idle and worthless negroes enough in all quarters; there are many who, having always been accustomed to work under the lash, now refuse to labor altogether; but in broadly generalizing, for a whole race so widely scattered as this one, we but give the conclusion from a vast amount of testimony, in saying that the extent to which industry has already been reëstablished is such as to secure the labor of by far the greater part of the working population of the South. The blacks will plant and raise a very great breadth of cotton this year—probably at least two-thirds as much as in the years before the war; and when once they have gotten into the ways of free labor, and have come to enjoy its rewards, there is no fear of their going backward in the future.

While we are able to write thus hopefully, however, on the social and industrial rehabilitation of the Southern States, as it appears at this time, we but chronicle what we hear from many parts of the South, in saying that a great drawback to progress is the state of political uncertainty in which they have so long been kept by Congress. It affects them in many ways other than political, and prevents them from settling down steadily and permanently to the ordinary duties of life, with a fixed political order and assured political privileges.

THE NEW-JERSEY MARSHES.—Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, has vetoed the bill recently passed by the State Legislature incorporating a company to drain the marshes between Bergen Hill and the Passaic. The reasons he gives for objecting to the measure in its present shape certainly seem sound and entirely sufficient; but if a company can be organized which will undertake this work, is there no way of arranging matters so as to let them get at it? Is there not legislative wisdom enough in New-Jersey to compass this difficulty? New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Dutchman are about on a par as regards obstinacy. It is useless to talk to them about public improvements, if measures which are to benefit them by thousands of dollars involve an outlay of a few scores on their part, and it is certainly to be regretted if this "dog-in-the-manger" spirit is to forever stand in the way of reclaiming these thousands of acres which are now of no use save as breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Justice to the Freedmen—The Suffrage Question.

We suppose that nobody doubts the earnestness of purpose of the Radical leaders in Congress. They are probably as pure in motive as the general run of politicians. Their discretion and their capacity as leaders are altogether another matter, and before the great Union masses of the country submit themselves to a policy which is largely founded on passionate, excited or vindictive feeling, we should stop to think that constitutional amendments are unluckily universal in their application, and that in any so-called amendment we subject ourselves to the same conditions we impose upon our late enemies. If we embody in our organic law, as guaranties of their future loyalty, unpleasant and unrepublican theories, against which our sense of right revolts when applied to ourselves, we may be pretty sure that we are somewhere wrong.

Within this category comes the question of negro suffrage. The Union party has in various ways asserted principles that logically involve that result at last. The details of time and method are the only real questions left for argument. We have a right to consider the principle as practically settled; and, if so, we have also a right to hold opinions of our own as to when and how the principle can be carried out, without being denounced as traitors to the cause.

Some moral and political points are very obvious. The Federal Government has, in various ways, incurred obligations to the black race that should be promptly discharged. The black soldier who has helped fight our battles should not be made an alien now. He has not only served his country in the field, but has almost universally qualified himself by education to serve her intelligently at the polls. His time of delay should be short, his method prompt. So, too, with others, who have looked into the spelling-book and the Bible for the first qualifications of voters. To such as these, and we may add, those who have raised themselves above their level by the acquisition of property, we are willing to give the ballot as we gave the musket.

But to throw this priceless privilege into the hands of blacks, whose ideas are still a compound of ignorance and fetichism, who, in all this war, have so feebly recognized their political relations as to utterly fail to raise a hand for the Government that was fighting their battle, is something that, for many reasons in no manner connected with color, we are most unwilling to bear a part.

These reasons should be obvious to every student of State polity. If we force upon the Southern States an unconditional negro suffrage, we consolidate its opposition, and renew its hatreds by the same act in which we increase its political power to a ratio greater than that existing prior to the rebellion. We confer no real benefit upon the negro, for he, like his brethren of the ignorant classes of the North, will be led up to the polls to vote his own wrong and destruction.

Again, is the right of the ballot a cheap thing to be cast out carelessly and picked up by the first comer? Or is it a prize of honor to be won in the fair fields of education and citizenship? Is the negro, now for the first time really a citizen, any better qualified for the ballot than the educated foreigner who leaves his country and seeks a home here because he admires our institutions, and whom we compel to wait five years? The right of the ballot, so far as it is a right, and so far as it can be safely employed, is a privilege, based on intelligence, to express an authoritative and, if in the majority, a forcible opinion on the affairs of the State. Yet we deny this right to our wives, to our young soldiers still in their minority, to Mr. SUMNER himself if he happens to be away from home on election day. It is a gross error to say that this Government has ever sanctioned an absolutely universal suffrage. But it has lying at the foundation of its system, the very pivotal idea of its existence, the theory that an intelligent and reading popular mass is the truest and safest sovereign, the wisest ruler. Let us, then, hold out suffrage to the black as "the prize of the high calling," to be earned honestly by education, good conduct, and the vindication of his manhood.

And as, sooner or later, he must and will vote, we are called upon by selfish as well as patriotic considerations, to see that the proper opportunities for improvement and a fair chance for his own vindication are afforded him.

Reconstruction in Texas.

We said a few days ago, in commenting on the statements of our correspondent in Texas, that the discussions in the Constitutional Convention of that State, while exhibiting a bitter and unreconciled rebel sentiment on the part of those who opposed the motion of Judge PASCHAL, showed also a decidedly combative Union majority in the Convention, which speedily brought Mr. ROBERTS and his brother rebels to terms.

Of course this spirit of rebellion will show itself again from time to time, but we have every reason to believe that it will meet with no concessions. In Texas there was a large party of sincere and earnest Unionists. In the other Gulf States there was no such party; they simply acquiesced in the result of the war as something to which they must submit in patience. In Texas Judge PASCHAL and his friends are not "subjugated;" they are the subjugators. The end of the war is their triumph, and they are disposed to make it a permanent victory. Hence the party lines are closely drawn on the questions of Union and Disunion. It is a healthy contest for political supremacy, based on old antagonisms and cordial hatreds. The whole history of the reorganization of that State presents peculiarities well worthy of study.

The Union Party is led by Judge PASCHAL—his claim to leadership rests in having been an avowed Unionist at all times and under all dangers; in having given two sons to the Union army; in being a thorough gentleman; and, finally, in his conceded rank as the best jurist in the State of Texas. He was the warm supporter of poor Gov. HOUSTON in 1861, and nearly persuaded him to order the arrest of the Secession Convention, which body became so intimidated that it adjourned to the City of Houston, to get away from the terrors of that "Abolition hole, Austin."

The delay in the reorganization of TEXAS was politic. In August last there was a vigorous outcry on the part of the Secessionists for an immediate Convention. But Gov. HAMILTON and his party had a double object in view. They wished to restore the State to the Union, but they wished also to lay the foundations broad and deep for a real and active Union Party, which, after the readmission of the State, could control its politics in the interests of a sound statesmanship. They waited, therefore, until the bad influence of the rebel occupation had subsided, and the people had recovered from the reign of terror under KIRBY SMITH. Gov. HAMILTON's delay was the subject of much complaint, but he too well understood the methods of building up a political party to be much worried. He filled the local offices with unquestionably loyal men, including many returned refugees, and so distributed patronage and power as in all cases to strengthen Union sentiment. He had abundant material in nearly all parts of the State, among the men who met our army of occupation with salutes of cannon, with cheers and waving of flags, and with the cutting down in ignominy of secession flag-staffs.

The Texan Convention is a battle-field for the future political control of the State. On one side are arrayed the original Secessionists; on the other original and faithful Unionists. If the latter conquer, as we hope, it will be a permanent, far-reaching victory for Freedom, and will not only bring Texas into the Union, but will bring the State Government itself into the hands of loyal and steadfast believers in the new order of things.

But—and unluckily there is always a but—by what rule of justice shall these men be excluded from representation in Congress when this battle shall be won? Shall they be kept out in the cold "for several years," as Mr. STEVENS indefinitely suggests? Faithful among the faithless, loyal in every stress of fortune, Judge PASCHAL, were he elected to Congress by the loyalists of his district, (in some parts of which the Rebel conscription was successfully resisted during the war,) would be refused his seat; and, having nothing to repent would be told to do works meet for repentance.

A NEW FERRY TO HOBOKEN.—The inhabitants of the Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Wards of this City, and numerous residents of Hoboken and the neighborhood, have long felt the closing of the Canal-street Ferry to be a great inconvenience, while at certain portions of the day the Barclay-street route has been rendered disagreeably overcrowded thereby. We are glad to see a motion before the Common Council to establish a ferry at the foot of Spring-street, by which the evils complained of may be abated to some extent. There is, it appears, no landing-place available in Hoboken within a thousand yards north or south of the present ferry, and the proposition is therefore to make a landing-place at any point on the New-Jersey shore. Whatever shape the plan assumes, many persons will be benefited by its realization; for the rapidly-growing popularity of New-Jersey as a residence for New-York business men, renders every addition to the facilities for travel of consequence. The public would, we judge, much prefer that the old Company took up the Spring-street line; but if they are not inclined to do so, any other plan would be gratefully welcomed.

THE SEA-CHANGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Gov. ORR is constantly giving new illustrations of the sea-change that has come over the State he governs in consequence of the war. A few days since we called attention to his bold assertion that it was now for the interest of the people to educate the negro, whereas, while Slavery existed, it was a necessity of the system to keep him in ignorance. Now Gov. ORR has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the German Society in this city, urging upon foreigners of that nationality the attractions South Carolina presents to immigrants. In language as emphatic as he can command, he urges laborers and mechanics of all classes to make their home in that State forthwith. Gov. ORR does not say it in so many words, but society in South Carolina is undergoing a reconstruction, and "mudsills" are sorely needed in laying the foundations. A change has come over the spirit of the dreams of the chivalry, however, since the late Senator HAMMOND sneeringly characterized by this term the very men to whom Gov. ORR now appeals so earnestly for help.

PRESERVATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND UNION.—The army and navy performed *their* parts in this great work gloriously. Will Congress consent, much longer, to leave the work unfinished? Theirs is much the lighter part. If they fail, what will their constituents think and say?

BONE-BOILERS AVAUNT!—The people of Hudson County, N. J., are naturally disgusted to find that the odoriferous occupation of bone-boiling, disturbed from its miasmatic revels in New-York, proposes to poison the population on their side the river. Plots of land have already, it is said, been bought for the purpose. Hence a meeting in Jersey City to adopt measures for preventing the threatened dangerous nuisance. We trust the subject will receive immediate attention, but meanwhile would inquire of our Jersey neighbors whether the law relating to nuisances in general might not be of service. The bone-boilers of this City might easily have been got rid of long ago, if influence in some shape or other had not protected them. Now that there seems to be a real intention to proceed against them here, they will have to succumb. There ought to be no trade allowed near enough to any towns to injure the inhabitants or make them uncomfortable, and the law provides a remedy in all such cases. Persons who defy their fellow-citizens and deliberately fill the air with nauseous fumes and odors, to the detriment of their health, deserve but little consideration. We hope that they will be driven far away from this and adjacent cities; for we neither want our Jersey friends, now in the Union, to be poisoned, nor the Summer breezes across the North River to be laden with pestilential abominations.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Business Brisk in Oregon—Discoveries of Copper—Gold Diggings in Montana—Surprise of an Indian Camp—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 8.

The overland mail, with New-York dates to the 9th ult., has arrived.

MINING STOCKS—Savage, $1,000; Ophir, $750; Belcher, $285; Crown Point, $230.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 9.

The steamer *Pacific*, from Portland, Oregon, with $200,850 in treasure, has arrived.

The Oregon papers have big stories of the discoveries of copper ore. Business was very brisk at Portland. There was never so much inquiry for freight up the Columbia River.

The tendency of mining stocks is upward. Ophir, $740; Savage, $900; Chollar Potosi, $370; Hale and Norcross, $1,075; Crown Point, $1,325; Yellow Jacket, $810; Belcher, $285.

Arrived ship *Nightingale*, MAYS, Boston.

Sailed ship *Free Trade*, DRINKWATER, Boston; ship *Lagoda*, WILLEY, New-York.

Legal tenders, 75½@76. New-York butter, 42½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 10.

The steamer *Sacramento* sailed to-day for Panama, taking $868,068 in treasure, of which $678,616 is for New-York.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says that the Indians in the Owhyhee region are very troublesome. Citizens have offered bounties for the scalps, and intend making a clean sweep of them.

Rich hill gold diggings are reported to have been discovered near Helena, Montana. Extensive arrangements are making to reach the mines this spring.

A dispatch from Ruby City says that Capt. WALKER, a few weeks since, charged an Indian camp at the mouth of Jordan Creek, and left twenty-six Indians dead on the ground. Twenty were "Bucks," and fought desperately, killing one man and slightly wounding another. Six squaws and and children were killed in the charge.

Mining stocks are higher. Ophir, $760; Hall & Norcross, $1,190; Yellow Jacket, $707 50; Chollar Potosi, $392 50; Imperial, $177 50; Legal Tenders, 75¼c.@76c.

Arrived ship *Oremorne*, GATES, New-York; French ship *Lucil la Prevost*, Marseilles; French bark *Deux Jules*, LATELLIER, Bordeaux.

VIRGINIA.

Steam Communication between Norfolk and Newbern.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 10.

A regular line of steamers has been established on the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, so that there is daily communication between Newbern and Norfolk.

A steamer has been placed on the route from Norfolk to Hampton, and is now making daily trips.

Liabilities of Savings Banks.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 12.

The United States Supreme Court to-day, in the case of the Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York, *vs.* MAUNSELL B. FIELD, decided that that institution is liable to pay the monthly tax of 1-24th per cent. on its deposits invested. Justices GRIER and NELSON dissented. Mr. FIELD did not sit in the case.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Conference of the Butchers with the Commissioners Yesterday—What Has Not Been Done and What is to be Done—Remarks by Messrs. Jackson S. Schultz, Peter Cooper, William Lalor, Christopher Dwyer, B. B. Dumvill, Thomas F. Devoe, George Starr, Samuel P. Patterson, John M. Seaman, Thomas H. Brown, Charles Cooper, James Applebee, Robert G. Cornell, Sewall V. Dodge, D. B. Eaton, Capt. Phillips, and George Bliss, Jr.

MEETING OF THE BUTCHERS' HIDE AND MELTING ASSOCIATION.

The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association were invited to assemble in their hall, on the northeast corner of First-avenue and Fifth-street, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon; but at that hour the sole occupants of the hall were Mr. WILLIAM LALOR's Brobdignagian steers "Union" and "General Washington." These enormous quadrupeds stand in glass cases in a corner of the hall, and are very highly prized by the Association. The former, which tipped the beam at 3,419 pounds when alive, was fatted by Mr. ELNATHAN HAXTUN, of Beekman, N. Y., and the latter, which weighed 3,304 pounds alive, was raised by Mr. ERASTUS JEFFERS, of Waterville, N. Y. The walls of the hall are decorated with photographs and chromo-lithographic paintings of remarkable oxen which have been owned by members of the Association. Among the most noteworthy of these are the prints of the steers "General Grant" and "United States," the property of Mr. BRYAN LAWRENCE, which weighed together 5,540 pounds, were raised by Messrs. DAY & BROTHERS, of Northampton, Mass., and the ox "Constitution," raised by Mr. JOHN SAUNDERSON, of Bernardston, Mass., and weighing, alive, 3,300 pounds.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, a number of butchers having arrived, Mr. GEORGE STARR was called to the Chair, and Mr. ROBERT G. CORNELL was chosen Secretary.

Mr. JOHN M. SEAMAN regarded it as an unfortunate circumstance that the meeting had been called on Bull's Head day, as on that day few butchers could attend. He thought that there should be a Committee appointed and instructed to confer with the Commissioners of Health and inform them that the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association do not regard slaughter-houses as necessarily destructive of health; that the butchers are willing to render aid, as every good citizen should do, in cleansing the city, but that the butchers have rights which ought to be respected; that a slaughter-house may be so cleansed as to be absolutely inoffensive, except to the eye; that the butchers must be permitted to slaughter cattle, and that if the work can be done without detriment to the public health, then they must be permitted to slaughter where it is most convenient. Mr. SEAMAN thought that the Board of Health might be an instrument of great good or of great evil to the city, and he hoped that it might exercise its almost imperial power for the good of the metropolis.

Mr. B. B. DUMVILL explained that it was not expected that the butchers would in a body vacate their places within a week or a month, or before Summer; therefore he would urge the Committee whom they might appoint to make suggestions to the Health Board with a view to retaining their present premises. It should be made known that the removal of offal has not been practicable, because the contractors had closed their piers at 6 o'clock in the Summer and at sundown in Winter. He thought that the community might as well demand that citizens should cart their ashes to the offal piers, as that butchers should take their offal there.

Mr. WILLIAM LALOR would add to the gentleman's remarks only the fact that a slaughter-house is not of necessity a nuisance; it may be kept clean and savory, with proper care; it is an eyesore, and that is all that can be said about it.

Mr. GEORGE STARR thought that the Board of Health would suggest to the butchers a plan under which slaughter-houses may be conducted, without detriment to the public health, within the City limits. He did not view a slaughter-house as necessarily injurious to health, and it seemed to him that the butchers need only show the Health Board that a slaughter-house may be kept as clean as the shop of

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

The Brooklyn (Third) District Complete.

Full and Official Details of the Year's Work.

TOTAL ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

List of Dividends Declared to Jan. 1, 1866.

Manufactures, Gross Receipts, Incomes, Sugar, Spirits, Gas, White Lead and Miscellaneous.

The Third Collection District of the State of New-York, of which Mr. HENRY C. BOWEN is Collector and Mr. WM. E. ROBINSON Assessor, is one of the most important in the country. Its boundaries include the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, in which reside very many income payers whose annual payments range above $25,000, several who enjoy more than $150,000, and one who returned on the last list $600,000. The Collector's office is at No. 13 Court-street, opposite the City Hall, its *personnel* being as follows:

H. C. BOWEN, Collector; ED. E. BOWEN and F. W. TAPPAN, Deputies; J. E. LARNED, Cashier, H. T. WILLIAMS, F. W. TAPPAN, Jr., and J. E. LARNED, Jr., clerks, besides a number of Inspectors. There has been some trouble in the District owing to a disagreement between the Collector and one of the Inspectors, who thought he was not receiving a fair and legal payment for his services, but as the matter is before the Commissioner, the facts are for the present withheld from our columns. The politicians of the city insist upon it, that the Collector shall be removed and cite causes too numerous to mention, but whether the counter influences, which are very great, will be strong enough to continue him in the position, is more than at present appears. Mr. BOWEN is the publisher of the *Independent*, and this fact has been strongly urged by his opponents as reason enough for his removal. How ever this may all be, the returns for the current year indicate a prosperous community, a close assessment and an active collection.

Mr. WM. E. ROBINSON who has been known as a writer and speaker for many years, and who has recently come out square on the Fenian platform, is the very efficient and popular assessor, his

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS

being as follows:

Dist.		Dist.	
1—	Alex. Macgrotty.	8—	T. S. Northup.
2—	James Kemple.	9—	Wm. Murphy.
3—	John D. Davis.	10—	John Earll.
4—	Luke C. Ryder.	11—	Jos. L. Heath.
5—	M. H. Richards.	12—	Wm. Hardy.
6—	Chas. Holt.	13—	H. A. Lafetre.
7—	R. D. Anderson.		

Benj. Haskell, John Lee, David Ferguson, } In charge of Distilleries.

We gave in June last a *résumé* of the operations in Mr. ROBINSON'S District for that month and the nine months immediately preceding, and the accompanying table will show at a glance the

MONTHLY ASSESSMENT LISTS

from January, 1865, to February, 1866, inclusive:

1865.		1865.	
January	$66,494 07	August	$122,389 75
February	28,961 60	September	117,382 56
March	77,763 35	October	144,091 01
April	84,651 47	November	448,713 20
May	92,389 88	December	195,734 79
June	98,713 94	1866.	
July	87,556 63	January	107,302 31

THE ANNUAL LIST OF 1865 BY DIVISION IS AS FOLLOWS:

Division.	Amount.	Division.	Amount.
1	$284,848 79	8	$263,842 99
2	12,295 53	9	20,951 31
3	53,401 71	10	18,267 74
4	88,987 76	11	128,410 22
5	19,477 41	12	241,558 89
6	106,561 42	13	125,313 53
7	130,03[illegible] 57		
Total annual 1865			$1,874,899 94
Supplemental List No. 1			179,030 49
Supplemental List No. 2			94,032 89
Supplemental List No. 3			122,223 89
Total assessment			$2,270,183 21

The total amount on

ANNUAL LISTS

thus far assessed at this office, including the special War Tax of October 1864, is as follows:

First annual, 1862, (no incomes,)	$79,297 56
Second annual, 1863	477,730 00
Special war tax	855,957 45
Third annual, 1864	773,990 74
Fourth annual, 1865	2,270,183 11
Total	$4,497,168 96
And if to this be added	
Forced assessments	200,000 00
And an estimated supplemental	200,000 00
There is a grand total of	$4,897,168 96

In this connection it will be interesting to the thousands of our Brooklyn readers, who are interested in moneyed corporations and their prosperity, to read the following official list of

DIVIDENDS DECLARED SINCE JUNE, 1865.

Date.	Corporation.	Dividend.	Tax.
1865.		$	$
June 3	Dime Savings Bank	35,291 48	2,467 10
June 20	Nassau National Bank	15,739 46	1,362 18
June 30	Central Bank	10,526 25	680 64
June 30	City Bank	15,789 47	1,578 94
June 30	Mechanics' Bank	31,578 95	2,118 17
June 30	Dime Savings Bank, E. D	2,602 16	204 65
July 1	Nassau Fire Insurance Co	11,052 63	552 63
July 1	Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co	7,894 73	394 73
July 1	Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co	16,085 00	541 60
June 30	Lafayette Fire Insurance Co	7,875 00	393 75
June 30	Kings Co. Savings Institution	9,654 74	672 35
July 1	First National Bank	93,158 00	4,765 30
June 30	Williamsburgh City Ins. Co	7,894 73	673 22
July 10	Firemen's Fire and Ins. Co	7,894 74	394 73
June 30	Brooklyn Savings Co	110,437 19	8,426 66
Aug. 1	Brooklyn Bank	12,631 57	1,020 73
Aug. 1	Long Island Bank	16,840 00	854 80
June 30	Atlantic Bank	31,575 00	1,867 06
June 30	Phenix Fire Insurance Co	26,315 78	1,315 78
June 30	Williamsburgh Savings Bank	123,839 21	7,666 25
July 31	Brooklyn City Railroad Co	31,578 95	3,056 00
June 30	East Brooklyn Savings Bank	4,380 54	218 63
Oct. 31	Brooklyn City Railroad Co	31,578 95	1,578 95
Sept. 15	Farmers & Citizens' Nat'l B'k	15,789 47	967 07
Dec. 31	Mechanics' Bank	31,578 95	1,391 09
Dec. 31	Atlantic National Bank	86,000 00	6,315 04
Dec. 31	Central Bank	10,526 31	662 77
Dec. 31	First National Bank	52,631 0[illegible]	1,578 45
Dec. 31	Nassau National Bank	15,789 48	1,306 74
Dec. 31	Dime Savings Bank, E. D	3,779 83	196 38
1866.			
Jan. 1	Nassau Fire Insurance Co	11,052 63	552 63
Jan. 1	Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co	15,789 60	1,234 83
Jan. 1	Lafayette Fire Insurance Co	7,875 00	393 75
Jan. 1	Dime Savings Bank	39,961 38	1,867 15
Jan. 1	Kings County Savings Bank	11,860 60	736 19
Jan. 1	Brooklyn Savings Bank	135,162 23	8,390 80
Jan. 1	National City Bank	15,789 47	1,578 94
Jan. 31	Long Island Bank	21,052 64	3,619 16
Jan. 1	Farmers & Citizens' Nat'l B'k	11,052 63	726 79
Jan. 1	Williamsburgh Savings Bank	133,994 88	8,801 89
Jan. 1	Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co	16,085 00	172 87
Jan. 1	Phenix Fire Insurance Co	84,210 52	4,210 52

THE COLLECTIONS

for the full year, from Jan. 1, 1865, to March 1, 1866, by monthly list, are are follows:

1865.		1865.	
January	$783,474 72	September	$733,471 53
February	224,960 33	October	256,998 78
March	87,096 33	November	301,465 27
April	111,585 49	December	324,207 54
May	156,431 62	1866.	
June	217,906 20	January	217,906 20
July	236,211 91	February	165,499 36
August	1,343,275 58		
Grand total			$5,132,871 68

There are, of course, many sources of income, but the following table of receipts from the taxes on manufactures, gross receipts and income monthly, is a fair sample of the Ledger's contents:

RECAPITULATION.

1865.	Manufactures.	Gross Rec.	Income.
June	$95,270 91	$4,668 29	$153 80
July	91,655 15	4,314 12	124,683 73
August	83,763 47	11,359 95	1,191,531 24
September	126,398 16	3,421 04	573,039 73
October	173,455 63	8,045 99	58,163 93
November	356,600 49	4,246 53	54,256 45
December	308,903 94	8,698 65	3,210 12
1866.			
January, 1866	206,258 49	2,624 33	4,813 39
1865.			
January	128,057 50	6,760 02	638,881 30
February	7,446 60	5,932 62	137,032 70
March	68,826 47	7,274 01	9,863 70
April	94,726 12	4,323 72	6,629 10
May	128,872 99	7,315 27	8,629 60

The single item of

SUGAR

paid the following taxes, from Jan. 1, 1865, to Feb. 1, 1866:

1865.		1865.	
January	$19,087 16	August	$29,274 03
February	20,590 77	September	40,068 68
March	8,157 78	October	27,213 79
April	15,892 89	November	29,930 61
May	34,483 54	December	21,438 17
June	21,479 22	1866.	
July	11,810 13	January	17,297 80

DISTILLED SPIRITS

are likewise a source of revenue as follows:

1865.		1865.	
January	$29,633 26	August	$505 50
February	1,426 44	September	None
March	930 38	October	61,504 54
April	242 00	November	234,493 38
May	1,173 60	December	173,989 56
June	122 60	1866.	
July	174 60	January	101,293 91

The following articles net the Government on an average the amounts indicated monthly:

Clothing, about $3,000 per month.
Cigars, about $3,000 per month.
Furs, about $6,000 per month.
Leather, about $5,000 per month.
Furniture, about $3,000 per month.
White Lead, about $4,000 per month.
Oils, about $12,000 per month.
Soap, about $2,000 per month.
Woolen fabrics, about $10,000 per month.
Glass, about $5,000 per month.
Iron, about $5,000 per month.
Miscellaneous, about $25,000 per month.

The last item needs explanation. Whenever an Assistant Assessor finds himself befogged by the law, and can't for the life of him tell under what head to class an assessable property, he dubs it "miscellaneous," and that ends his trouble.

The tax on gas is charged from 25 cents to 30 cents, and the

BROOKLYN GAS COMPANY,

one of the best managed concerns of the kind in the country, is thus represented on the tax book:

Gas monthly product over 5,000,000 cubic feet, per 1,000 cubic feet.			
1865.		1865.	
January	$12,645 80	August	1,939 47
February	5,528 85	September	5,501 91
March	None.	October	5,600 61
April	11,299 84	November	6,941 26
May	5,815 97	December	6,140 80
June	6,260 70	1866.	
July	4,068 98	January	8,333 45

Whatever the reason may be there is less harmony among the officials of the Assessor's and Collector's Bureaus of this District than in any other we have examined, and there is much grumbling among the people on account of official differences of opinion and in relation to certain charges which they deem excessive. So far as we came in contact with the officials we found them courteous and desirous of extending every facility in the performance of our work, and it is a pity that there should be so much gossip anent the internal management, unless the same could be fully examined and finally settled. The Assessor of this District is allowed about $500 for rent, and a mere pittance for clerical assistance, without which his office would be a scene of confusion. The Collector has a better thing of it, and his office arrangements are a model for neatness, order and effectiveness. The value of the position is variously estimated at from $20,000 to $50,000 *per annum*, and we have heard it placed at double the latter figure.

We are under obligations to Assessor ROBINSON and Capt. RICHARDSON, to Deputies BOWEN and TAPPAN, and Mr. JOHN E. LARNED, Jr., for courtesies and facilities.

THE STOLEN FIVE-TWENTIES.

Further Examination Before the Magistrate—Argument of Counsel on a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint—L. S. Lawrence Honorably Discharged—Spencer Pettis Still Held.

The case of the stolen United States Five-Twenty coupon bonds, which was under examination before Justice DOWLING on the 26th ult., was resumed on yesterday at 9 o'clock A. M. The testimony, as given by the witnesses and published in the TIMES of the 27th ult., set forth that certain United States five-twenty coupon bonds were stolen from LOUIS SONNEBOM, of No. 2,017 Amber-street, Philadelphia, on or about the 18th of June, 1863, and were subsequently traced to L. S. LAWRENCE & Co., of No. 146 Nassau-street, where a portion of them were found with their numbers altered. Mr. LAWRENCE was arrested, subsequent to which it had transpired that he had purchased the bonds of FARRAR & LYONS, No. 91 South-street, who had bought them of SPENCER PETTIS, a man well known to the Police of this City. PETTIS was arrested by Capt. JOURDAN, and held by Justice DOWLING in $5,000 bail to await the result of the investigation. During the first day's investigation it transpired that Mr. CHAMBERS' counsel for L. S. LAWRENCE had had some connection with the bonds in the way of purchasing a portion of them from L. S. LAWRENCE & Co., who were his bankers. In view of this fact, Mr. CHAMBERS was unable to proceed, and the case was adjourned to yesterday, that Mr. LAWRENCE might procure other counsel. Mr. SAM'L G. COURTNEY appeared for the people, and JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., for Mr. LAWRENCE.

Mr. GRAHAM said before proceeding any further in the case he desired to ask two questions: 1. Who was the complainant in the case, and who the defendant, and what charge the latter was called upon to answer. He felt confident that the charge, whether it was for larceny or for feloniously receiving stolen bonds, could not be substantiated, and it was but just to his client that there should be some responsible complainant to whom the defendant may look for reparation for the damage done to his character by this malicious prosecution. There was not sufficient evidence for a criminal prosecution without the testimony of Mr. LYONS, and even with that testimony the evidence was insufficient to prove his client a receiver, within the meaning of the statute, inasmuch as the property had been stolen by an unknown thief, and subsequently found in the possession of a third party who satisfactorily accounted for such possession, and there was no testimony to gain say these facts. Mr. GRAHAM furth r said that they had nothing to defend and nothing to investigate. If the defendant is Mr. LAWRENCE, what is the charge? The bonds are current funds, pass as money, and are negotiable, they were stolen over two years ago, and Mr. LAWRENCE is bound to protect his right in the bonds against all other claimants.

Mr. COURTNEY stated that he scarcely understood the position of the counsel for the defence, and regretted that he had made the motion, as he—Mr. GRAHAM—had no doubt fully examined the testimony.

Justice DOWLING—This is not a motion. The counsel merely asks some questions which you may answer or not.

Mr. COURTNEY said he should not argue that point now, and contended that in this case the magistrate had issued a search-warrant, and a portion of the stolen bonds had been found in the possession of the defendant. Therefore, it was not necessary that a formal complaint should be made, but it was the province of the Court to hear testimony on both sides, and determine if any crime had been committed, and if there was cause to suspect that the defendant had committed, or been concerned in such crime, and, if so, to hold him for the action of a higher tribunal. The ownership of the bonds in 1863 was shown by the prosecution; it was also shown that they had been feloniously stolen from Mr. SANNEBOEN immediately after he left the office of JAY COOKE & Co. in Philadelphia. Matters thus remained until it was ascertained through the Treasury Department that LAWRENCE was receiving the interest on the coupons, the number of which had been altered.

On the presentation of such facts a search warrant had been issued, when the demand was made to Mr. LAWRENCE he denied having the bonds; but after a partial search of the premises, he produced one and remarked said: "This is the only one of the bonds that I have." If LAWRENCE was the *bona fide* holder of the bonds, he should endeavor to show that his purchase was in good faith. As Mr. LYONS had not been called in the case, but only in the charge against SPENCER PETTIS the testimony given by him should not be taken into consideration. Mr. SAUNEBORN was the complainant and had been there to vindicate his right of ownership to the bonds. The counsel said he believed Mr. LAWRENCE was a respectable man, and that he would be greatly gratified if Mr. LAWRENCE could show that his transactions in the matter had been honest and above board; but at present there was a great deal of suspicion against him.

Mr. GRAHAM then said that he should insist upon more than a strong suspicion against a respectable business man, to subject him to a criminal prosecution. It should be shown beyond a doubt that an offence had been committed. It was said that PETTIS had committed an offence, but two years had elapsed and his client could not be connected with PETTIS. He certainly was not an accomplice of PETTIS. The guilty knowledge must be shown beyond a doubt. A respectable man reposes on his innocence Mr. GRAHAM then read from the testimony of J. WARREN COULSTON, in regard to the interview between Mr. LAWRENCE and Detective WOOLDRIDGE, when the latter called at his place of business with a search warrant, and alluded to the equivocation made by his client, and argued that LAWRENCE merely denied that he had stolen or altered bonds in his possession. He had bought and sold the bonds over his counter in the ordinary course of business. Should the prosecution be allowed to get up a sham criminal charge instead of going to a Civil Court to decide the claim to the bonds? It was their intention, under wing of a criminal prosecution, to get somebody to order that the bonds be surrendered to Mr. SAUNEBORN, so that his client would have to sue for his right and title in them. The counsel also contended that a search warrant was exhausted when the property was or was not found, and could not be made the basis of a criminal action; and he would stand upon these points; but before he would enter into the argument to dismiss the complaint, he would again ask what the charges against Mr. LAWRENCE were. The charge of larceny could not be sustained. He could not be an accusory either before or after the theft, as he did not know PETTIS. He was ready to give security to any reasonable amount to abide the decision of a Civil Court as to the right and title to the bonds. If the prosecution could prove their right they could have the bonds or their equivelent, but he objected to the case taking this shape in a Criminal Court.

Justice DOWLING—Mr. COURTNEY, you can answer the question if you wish.

Mr. COURTNEY—I desire to have the case conducted as all such cases are. The Court will hear the testimony and decide whether to hold the defendant or not. There is time enough to talk of civil matters when we get through with this. We charge that LAWRENCE uttered and published the bonds and coupons knowing them to be false and altered.

Justice DOWLING—What do you say to the clerk who paid them?

Mr. COURTNEY—I say that in the hurry and press of business clerks were appointed to pay the coupons who were not sufficiently acquainted with their business to detect the alterations. I contend that there is sufficient *prima facie* evidence, and that the crime need not be established beyond a doubt. All that is necessary is to show probable cause, and it is for the Court to decide.

Mr. GRAHAM—Are we not to know the complainant?

Justice DOWLING—I think that the complaint against Mr. LAWRENCE is for receiving those bonds.

Mr. GRAHAM—Presuming them guilty, does the counsel avow that that is the charge.

Justice DOWLING—I think that as far as the evidence goes, the conduct of Mr. LAWRENCE needs to be explained. He also made a threat to the officer in these words: "If you are ugly, I can be ugly too." It needs some explanation.

Mr. GRAHAM—I produce two respectable men who interpose between my client. I now make a motion to dismiss the complaint.

Mr. COURTNEY—Are we going to argue the motion, now?

Justice DOWLING—I don't know.

Mr. GRAHAM—As the Court has called upon us to respond to the charge of feloniously receiving the bonds, I will argue the motion. Mr. GRAHAM then read from the testimony of Mr. LYONS, and contended that as the bonds were bought by his client at a premium, the fact would do away with the guilty knowledge The great essential of receiving stolen property was in the receiver purchasing the property at such a low price that they could not have been obtained for by honest means. Some length of time had elapsed between the theft and the finding of the bonds, and he wished to know whether FARRAR and LYONS were to be leaped over and not arraigned, but shielded through his client.

Mr. COURTNEY said the counsel for the defence assumed that his client was the *bona fide* holder, wherein there was no evidence to show any such state of things. There is no such evidence in the case. LYONS was called to testify in another case. When the officer demanded the bonds LAWRENCE, denied having them. If the gentleman can show that he purchased the bonds in good faith, it must be done by evidence for the defence. A firm that would in broad daylight deal with and purchase bonds from a man like PETTIS, known to the community as a thief, are anything but honest men, and are not acting with that degree of integrity usual in *bona fide* transactions. If Mr. LAWRENCE was his client, he would advise him to show a clean hand in this matter.

Mr. GRAHAM then commenced his argument in support of the motion, to dismiss, and said: "This prevarication on the part of LAWRENCE proves nothing. Officer WOOLDRIDGE went to see LAWRENCE and he prevaricated about having the bonds, and you are asked here, when LAWRENCE had no contact with the thief, to secure this accusation against him. If the counsel want to broaden his charge let him do it. It seems to me that he, the counsel, is under a wrong impression about the case. Did Mr. LAWRENCE ever admit he had these identical bonds in his possession? Mr. WOOLDRIDGE said to him, I am a detective, I come here on official business; five or six United States Five-twenty coupon bonds; he did not give the numbers; no identy of property, but that out of the hundreds of bonds that had passed through his hands; out of the thousands of bonds issukd by the United States Government, five or six coupon bonds were stolen in Philadelphia, brought on to, and altered in New-York, and traced to his possession what did he say? No such bonds are in my possession, "and not until," said Mr. COULSTON, "we had searched a portion of the safe did he produce them." And we prevaricated before they were produced! You are to remember that innocence acts something like guilt. In a case of homicide you must produce the body of the murdered man, or show just cause why it is not produced before you can fasten the crime of murder upon any one. You have often known of cases, where, under circumstances of a peculiar character, men have pleaded guilty to crimes which never were committed. Men who have been called before the bar to answer for crime, the circumstantial evidence of which was so conclusive that they thought it useless to deny it, and it has been subsequently ascertained that no such crime was ever committed—that the man they were charged with murdering was alive. If you bring a criminal charge against an innocent man, he will act like a guilty man. He will act more like the guilty one than the guilty party himself. There is that self-composure about a guilty man that is not about an innocent man. A man that will stand up under a criminal charge with stolid indifference, you may know is a guilty man. The question for the magistrate here, is this, was the prevarication an indication of guilt or of innocence. In the case of the examination—Mr. COULSTON's—he said, "he bought them of FARRAR & LYONS, and that FARRAR & LYONS bought them from SPENCE PETTIS;" and you are required to take that as true. I submit that there is such a thing as the stultification of justice, and justice must be stultified when a man charged with receiving stolen property who never had any contract whatever with the thief. The object of this motion is not to evade this investigation. I can go on and confirm these facts. That LAURENCE received these bonds from FARRAR and LYONS. Unless the prosecution say they charge FARRAR and LYONS, their accusation against Mr. LAURENCE is false. We have accounted for the possession of the bonds.

Mr. COURTNEY—I have nothing further to say.

Justice DOWLING—The argument of the counsel for the defence has brought the case more forcibly to my mind. I have not yet looked into the evidence in the light the counsel presents it. The admission that he bought them of LYONS and—

Mr. COURTNEY—Mr. LYONS has not been a witness in this case.

Justice DOWLING—I called him for the purpose of fastening evidence on PETTIS. He then stated he had bought them of PETTIS, and produced the check which puts it at $25 less than the amount of the face of the bonds, and acknowledged that he had disposed of them to Mr. LAWRENCE. Under this state of facts, I will dismiss the complaint against Mr. LAWRENCE, and if the prosecution wish to proceed, and hold Mr. LYONS—

Mr. COURTNEY—No, Sir; I will not go on.

Mr. GRAHAM—Mr. LAWRENCE will give security to test the right of possession to these bonds.

Mr. COURTNEY—Does your honor base this decision upon the evidence of parties that have not been called at all in the case?

Justice DOWLING—I have not separated this case. Mr. LYONS was called.

Mr. COURTNEY—I don't desire to have this case decided upon the testimony of persons called by your honor and not by this counsel.

Justice DOWLING—Has not the magistrate a right to call witnesses if the prosecution does not? The counsel for the prosecution is provided to assist the Court in investigation.

Mr. COURTNEY—I propose to have our positions understood. You will recollect that when my client went to Philadelphia, Mr. HOWE moved that Mr. PETTIS be dismissed. Your Honor then called Mr. LYONS to fasten the fact that he purchased the bonds of PETTIS, and that he sold them to LAWRENCE. I stated at the time that I did not call Mr. LYONS.

Justice DOWLING—There is no evidence here to show that there were any transactions between PETTIS and LAWRENCE.

Mr. COURTNEY—Your Honor there shuts me out. I have not offered to cross-examine the witness.

Justice DOWLING—He is here, and no one wanted to cross-examine him. Mr. PETTIS, come up here. You are called to answer for the possession of a bond, No. 24,291, stolen from Mr. SANNEBORN—

Mr. GRAHAM—These bonds belong to us, your Honor.

Justice DOWLING—Only two of them, Sir; one of them was sent to me—the one which Mr. PETTUS pawned for $400. The bonds are required for evidence, and they will remain in the custody of the Court.

Mr. GRAHAM—Very well, Sir; I only wish it known that they belong to Mr. LAWRENCE.

Mr. COURTNEY—We claim these bonds.

Justice DOWLING—They will remain with the Court, or the property clerk, for the present. They are required for evidence.

Mr. HOWE—Do I understand your Honor that there is a specific charge of larceny against PETTIS?

Justice DOWLING—Yes, Sir, the whole six bonds; there are three of them here.

Mr. HOWE—Who prefers the charge?

Justice DOWLING—Mr. SANNEBORN.

Mr. HOWE—Your Honor will not deny the rights to Mr. PETTIS which are extended to others. I want to cross-examine these witnesses. It does not follow that now Mr. LAWRENCE has been discharged the same motion cannot be made for Mr. PETTIS.

Justice DOWLING—I will adjourn this case to Friday, and then have Mr. SANNEBORN here. But there is no necessity of bringing him on if you do not wish to cross-examine him.

Mr. HOWE—Oh! I wish to examine him. Will your Honor reduce the bail of Mr. PETTIS so that he may offer it to-day?

Justice DOWLING—I will not do it; I fixed it at $5,000.

Mr. HOWE—There has been no additional evidence.

Justice DOWLING—I know, but I shall not reduce the bail.

Mr. HOWE—Very well, we will give it some time this afternoon.

The further examination of PETTIS was thereupon adjourned to Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Proposed New Markets—Increase of Salaries—The Street Cleaning Contract—Engine House in Burling-slip—The President's Veto.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the Chair.

The resolution granting the City Inspector the use of the offices in Chatham-street in order to settle up the business of his Department, was adopted.

Mr. SHANNON said that the whole business of the Bureau could be disposed of in ten or fifteen days.

Resolutions increasing the salaries of the City Librarian to $1,800, and of the Stock Clerk in the Finance Department to $3,000, were laid over.

A donation of $9,293 was made to the Institution for the Blind, to pay an assessment.

The pay of the Sweepers of Public Markets was increased to $60 per month.

The Committee on Lands and Places of the other Board reported adversely to granting the application of the Fire Commissioners for a location for an engine-house in Burling-slip.

Mr. MOORE said such a location was absolutely needed.

The report was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Committee on Lands and Places to whom was referred the contract for cleaning the streets in order that some action might be taken thereon, sent in a report that the contract had been violated and respectfully requesting the Street Cleaning Commissioners to refuse to draw their vouchers or warrants in favor of the contractors, until such time as they have fully complied with their contracts, by removing the immense accumulation of filth, dirt and ashes that now encumber the streets, directing and authorizing the Comptroller not to pay said contractors another dollar on the contract until its provisions are complied with; and further, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to proceed against the contractors for non-fulfillment of contract, and to endeavor to obtain repayment of the amounts illegally paid them.

The report was laid over.

A resolution from the other Board thanking President JOHNSON for vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was read.

Mr. NORTON offered a substitute therefor, which, after considerable discussion was adopted. (The substitute is precisely the same as the resolution previously adopted by this Board.)

Mr. O'BRIEN presented a resolution calling attention to the great deficiency of market accommodations in the upper portion of the City, and instructing the Committee on Markets to report on the best method of procuring the immediate erection of a public market on the plot of ground bounded by Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, First-avenue and the East River.

Mr. ELY offered a similar resolution in regard to the plot of ground bounded by East, Broome, Delancey and Tompkins streets.

They were referred to the Committee on Markets.

A resolution was adopted increasing the salary of the Redemption Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears to $1,800.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next, at 2 P. M.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Rumor that the New-York Collector is Soon to be Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 12.

A rumor is in circulation to-night in political circles, which gains considerable credence, to the effect that President JOHNSON will to-morrow decide the question of the New-York Collectorship. Beside Gen. LEAVENWORTH, two other candidates are named. One is D. C. LITTLEJOHN, Esq., of Oswego, and the other Gen. HARVEY, now on Gov. FENTON'S Staff. Recent political debates in the Assembly, have brought out Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and it is thought he will prove a formidable candidate.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 12.

REPORTS.

By Mr. JENKINS—To create a Board of Revision for the City of New-York.

Mr. BRANDRETH submitted a written report against the same.

Mr. LAWRENCE desired to place upon record his dissent to the report.

Mr. FERGUSON submitted a minority report against the bill to incorporate the New-York Woman's College.

By Mr. ANDREWS—For a railroad over Maspeth-avenue; also, for railroad from Hunter's Point to Flushing; also, for a railroad track on the Williamsburgh turnpike road.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Bloomingdale Savings Bank; for the relief of Sackett-street Railroad Company.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. JEWETT—

Resolved, That the Canal Board be instructed to report at an early day what effect, in their opinion, the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal would have upon the canal system of this State, and upon the revenues derived by the State from said canals.

Which resolution was adopted.

By Mr. FRAER—

Resolved, That the Manhattan, Harlem and New-York Gas Companies, of New-York and Brooklyn cities, and the Citizen's Gas-light Company of Brooklyn, be required to report to this House within ten days the amount of their capital stock at the time they went into operation, and the amount of their capital on the first day of January in each year to the present time; the par value of the shares at the several dates named, and the market value, the rate per cent. of dividends made on the par value of stock, specifying whether in cash or stock and how often declared; the price charged to consumers per 1,000 feet for gas, and the material from which it is manufactured; whether charge is made to consumers for service pipe or metres, and how much; the number of public lamps lighted, and the rate received per year for each; the number of lamps on private grounds, and if any are paid for from the City treasury, and the price per year for each, and where situated; also whether any officer of said Companies is a member of any organization in the City or State, having for its purpose the protection of the gaslight manufacturing interest, or represents either of said companies in any such organization, and purposes, in full of said organization. That said reports be verified, under the oath of the President, Secretary and Superintendent of each of said Companies.

Mr. JENKINS rose to debate, and the resolution was laid over, under the rule.

On motion of Mr. J. L. PARKER, the Railroad *pro rata* Freight Bill was made the special order for Thursday.

Mr. TRACEY gave notice of a bill for a railroad in Christopher and other streets of New-York.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Superintendent of the Savings Banks. Adjourned.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

CANADA.

Preparations to Meet the Fenians—A Special Military Order.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, March 12.

The number of volunteers answering the call of the Government is largely in excess of the demand.

The following official military order is published:

"The Commander-in-Chief regrets that he is compelled, as a measure of precaution, to call for the service of so large a number of volunteers.

This step does not result from the existence of a condition of war between our Sovereign and a foreign State, but is a necessary performance of duty which has devolved upon the Government, who are bound to make provision for protecting the lives and property of the inhabitants of the Province against threatened piratical attacks of lawless men, who are using the territory of a neighboring Power for the purpose of openly organizing an enterprise against the sovereign rights of the Queen and the security of her subjects.

The Commander-in-Chief relies with confidence on the loyal spirit of the Canadians to meet this extraordinary state of facts, and feels assured that if necessary the entire population of the Province will come forward and face any invasion of the country.

The Commander-in-Chief knows that it is not necessary to address any observations to the officers and men called out, on the importance of strict attention to their military duties, and is convinced that should threats of attack be carried into effect, the Canadian volunteers of the present day will, with the blessing of God, meet with as much success in repelling such a criminal and wanton outrage against humanity and civilization as were given their ancestors, whether they were called upon to roll back from their territories the tide of legitimate war, or repulse attacks of lawless invaders."

Subsidence of the Late Excitement—Parading and Drilling of Troops—Preparations for any Emergency—Disposition of Troops.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, March 12.

The Fenian excitement has somewhat subsided in this city, but still rages on the frontier in all its fury. Government has not relaxed its preparations to receive the invaders at whatever point they may show themselves. The city is still full of volunteers, who are compelled to wear uniform and side arms at all times, under penalty of arrest.

Information received here says that a number of regulars are on the way up from Quebec, all the forts being emptied, leaving the women and children preparing for a siege. The troops daily parade and drill to terrify malcontents, and the city looks like a place besieged. The forces are moving toward the frontier as fast as they arrive, and are organized and equipped. The magazines and arsenals are guarded night and day by picked men. Numbers of the men, believing there was no danger of a Fenian invasion, refused to turn out, and were handcuffed and marched off to the barracks. Some few, alarmed, fled to the interior, while another small detachment left for the States.

TORONTO, Monday, March 12—9 A. M.

General orders have just been issued from the Governor-General's office, placing the whole volunteer force under martial law, and making Lieut.-Gen. MICHEAL Commander.

The Governor-General says the Commander-in-Chief relies with confidence on the loyal spirit of the Canadians to meet this extraordinary state of facts, and feels assured that, if necessary, the entire population of the Province would come forward to resist the invasion of the country.

The Commander-in-Chief says that he knows it is not necessary to address an observation to the officers and men now called out for active service on the importance of strict attention to military duties, and is convinced that, should the threat of attacks be carried into effect, that the Canadian volunteers of the present day will, with God's blessing, meet with as much success in repelling such criminal and wanton outrages against humanity and civilization as was given to their ancestors, whether they were called to roll back from their territories the tide of legitimate war or repulse the attacks of lawless invaders.

The *Leader* of this morning has ten columns of news of the Fenian movements and of the Canada military for defence.

The following is the disposition of troops so far as I can learn: Ten companies at Windsor and six at Sarnia; one regiment and one company of artillery at Stanstead, C. E.; ten companies at Prescott; about six hundred men and artillery at Brockville—making about four companies. The balance are held in reserve at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec.

A large force has been collected for the defence of Ottawa. Volunteers are pouring into all the interior towns. Much enthusiasm is manifested, and recruiting is going on rapidly. Men are coming in from the country and volunteering here.

The troops were paraded and marched to church yesterday. In the Catholic churches Bishop LYNCH'S letter was read, and some priests called upon Catholics, for the sake of the peace of the city, not to walk on St. Patrick's day.

Parliament will meet during the second week in April.

BOSTON, Monday, March 12.

An immense meeting of the Roberts wing of the Fenian Brotherhood was held at Music Hall to-night, and thousands were disappointed in not gaining admittance. President ROBERTS and Gen. SWEENEY were escorted from their hotel by the Fortieth (unattached company,) Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Columbian Guard, to the hall. A immense crowd accompanied them. Gen. ROBERT COWDIN presided at the meeting, which was addressed by President ROBERTS, Gen. SWEENEY, and the Fenian Senator MORRISON, of Kansas. The speeches were animated, and the Brotherhood were called upon to rise in their might, and with Gen. SWEENEY, strike on Canada. At the close of the meeting upward of $10,000 in cash contributions were collected.

THE ARKANSAS INDIANS.

Maj. Wynkoop's Mission Successful—Travel Across the Plains Considered Safe.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 12.

A letter dated at the camps of the Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians on Bluff Creek, south of the Arkansas River, March 2, says: Maj. WYNKOOP's mission to the hostile Indians has been entirely successful. He has removed them all below the Arkansas River and got an agreement from their chiefs and head men to abide by the treaty made at the mouth of the Little Arkansas last October, which secures the safety of travel across the plains.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—The Negro Testifying Bill Passed.

RALEIGH, N.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
6 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES of 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

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We issue sight drafts on the above, in sums to suit.

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NO. 17 WALL-ST.

800 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD-BEARING BONDS

OF THE ATCHISON OR CENTRAL BRANCH
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Are offered (by subscription only) on such terms as to make them

The Safest and Most Profitable Investment in this Country.

Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Treasurer,
No. 9 Pine-st., New-York; or

NEW-YORK:	BOSTON:
WM. C. WETMORE,	GINERY TWITCHELL,
HENRY DAY,	RALPH M. POMEROY,
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LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Collections made on all parts of the United States.
Deposits received from Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others.

MISSOURI STATE SIXES.

Parties holding any of the above Bonds will find a most advantageous opportunity of exchanging them (but only to a limited amount,) for FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYING BONDS of UNDOUBTED SECURITY. For particulars apply immediately to THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS,
issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
of
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, ISSUED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR CERTAIN PAYMENTS. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at OUR OFFICE.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

H. CHEWS,	GEO. M. BIRD,
WM. A. REED.	FRED. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on favorable terms.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 33 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Receive money on deposit and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.
Negotiate Loans and Business paper.
Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.
Buy and sell Government and other Securities on commission.

MAKE COLLECTIONS
on all parts of the United States and Canada.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York.)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Give particular attention to the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, BANK, INSURANCE, CITY RAILROAD and MANUFACTURING STOCKS, dealt in at the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Coupons collected.
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MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS.
In connection with our Houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we this day open an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall-st., in this City.
Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York; Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.
We shall give particular attention to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
CAPITAL TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
All issues of United States Government Securities bought and sold.
Claims on all the Departments collected promptly and remitted for.
Deposits in Gold and Currency received on favorable terms from all parts of the United States.
Certificates of Deposit issued payable at National Banks everywhere in the United States.
L. HUTCK, President.
C. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
(Room No. 20, third floor,) NEW-YORK, 1st March, 1866.
STOCK HOLDERS' MEETINGS.
Stockholders of all classes are requested to meet at the Company's office, Room No. 20, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, on the 14th of March, at noon.
First.—Pursuant to adjournment from Milwaukee.
Second.—In special meeting for purpose of appointing Committee, see annual report, page 22, and for other important purposes.
L. H. MEYER, President.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 158 BOWERY.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, March 15, 1866. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
F. T. BROWN, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved City property. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

1866.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 31, 1866.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
President.

Office Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR.
January 31, 1866.

The Net Assets Feb. 1, 1865 -- $11,799,414 68

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For premiums and policy fees,		
Original on new policies	$1,154,066 94	
Renewals	1,618,654 82	
War extras and annuities	15,426 64—$2,988,150 40	
Interest on bonds and mortgages	361,752 88	
U. S. Stocks	382,329 52	
Premium on gold	94,999 66— 839,082 06	
Rent		55,833 34—$3,883,065 80
Total		$15,682,480 48

Disbursements as follows:

Paid claims by death and additions to same	$712,623 71	
Paid matured Endowment Policies and additions	20,999 52	
Paid Post-Mortem Dividends, Dividends surrendered, and reduction of Premium	58,730 87	
Paid surrendered Policies	190,691 40	
Paid Annuities	10,243 55	
Paid Taxes	38,076 82	
Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, and sundry office expenses	174,810 94	
Paid Commissions, and for purchase of Commissions accruing on future Premiums	384,255 12—	1,540,130 63

Net Cash Assets Jan. 31, 1866, $14,112,349 85.

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$1,475,899 82
Bonds and Mortgages	7,348,622 30
United States Stocks, (Cost)	4,468,921 25
Real Estate	782,307 34
Balance due by Agents	36,599 14—$14,112,349 85
Add:	
Interest accrued, but not due	$112,000 00
Interest due and unpaid	5,084 73
Deferred Premiums and Premiums due, but not yet received	655,844 30— 772,929 03
Gross Assets Jan. 31, 1866	$14,885,278 88
Increase in Net Cash Assets for the Year	$2,312,935 17

THE GROSS RECEIPTS OF THE COMPANY ARE THUS APPROPRIATED:

Reserve to reinsure outstanding policies, including dividend additions to same	$11,603,996 03
Claims ascertained and unpaid (not due)	122,750 00
Dividend additions to same	23,497 61
Post-mortem dividends (unclaimed for)	29,991 73
Premiums paid in advance	7,11,085 48
Undivided surplus (excluding a margin on the above Reserves of over $1,000,000)	218,849 42
Dividend of 1866 - - - - -	**2,975,388 58**
Gross assets Feb. 1, 1866, as above	$14,885,278 88

N. B.—The reserveto reinsure outstanding policies and additions, ($11,603,996 03,) as above, includes a margin of $1,000,000 over and above the net values, at 4 per cent. interest, so that the total undivided surplus exceeds $1,200,000.

Claims unpaid, not due.....delivered..... $122,750 00

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Policies in force Feb. 1, 1865...17,197...Insuring	$62,019,426
Total issued in the year 1865, 8,600...Insuring	31,394,507
In force Feb. 1, 1866.....25,797...Insuring	$83,413,933

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston, Sam'l E. Sproulls, Henry A. Smythe, John V. L. Pruyn, Sam'l M. Cornell, William V. Brady, William Macy, Lucius Robinson, W. E. Dodge, Robt. H. McCurdy, W. Smith Brown, George S. Coe, Isaac G. Pearson, Richard Patrick, Wm. K. Strong, Martin Bates, Wm. H. Popham, Wm. M. Vermilye, John Stuart, Wm. A. Haines, John E. Develin, John P. Yelverton, Ezra Wheeler, Wellington Clapp, John Wadsworth, Seym'r L. Husted, Alonzo Child, Alfred Edwards, Sam'l D. Babcock, Henry B. Dawes, John M. Stuart, Alex. W. Bradford, R. A. McCurdy, Oliver B. Palmer, David Headley, Francis Skiddy.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
Secretaries, WM. C. CRAIG,
THEO. A. HOMANS.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.
Medical Examiners, MINTURN POST, M. D.
ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel, WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D.
Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Hon. A. W. BRADFORD.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
JANUARY 1, 1866.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1865	$1,823,724 77
For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c	1,104,919 13
For Interest and Rents	136,800 52
For Interest and Rents accrued	39,977 56—$1,281,597 21
Total	$3,105,321 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and payments of Annuities	$205,144 55
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c	191,982 70
Paid Dividends, Re-Insurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus, Interest on Dividends, &c	88,026 93— $486,131 18
Total	$2,619,190 80

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$43,559 09
Bonds and Mortgages	324,376 00
Real Estate	57,350 00
Premium Notes on Policies in force	1,041,261 41
The actuarial estimate of the Policies which, giving these notes is about $1,350,000.)	
United States and New-York State Stocks, cost	449,131 75
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums deferred and Premiums and interest in course of collection and Commission	368,928 09
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	295,965 00
Market value of the Securities, $361,018 50.)	
Interest accrued to date, and all other property	35,569 56—$2,619,190 80

ADVANTAGES OF THIS COMPANY OVER OTHER COMPANIES, DIVIDENDS EACH ANNUALLY.

FORTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND DECLARED 1ST JANUARY, 1866.

NOTES TAKEN FOR HALF THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

EXPENSES LESS THAN THOSE OF ANY "ALL-CASH" COMPANY.

TEN YEARS NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.

Policies incontestible.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALL, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 16 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. | No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD.

SAMUEL B. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
March 13, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of the Fidelity Insurance Company are hereby notified to pay the amount remaining due on the shares allotted to them respectively, at the Mechanic's Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on Saturday the 24th day of March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. By order of the Board.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary, pro tem.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SWIFT FARM PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Erie Hotel, corner of Washington and Jay sts., on FRIDAY, March 16, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven trustees for the ensuing year. By order of
A. A. GADDIS, President.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 13th day of March, 1866. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-LEBANON PETROLEUM COMPANY.—Assets—Personal estate, $3,000; real estate in fee simple, $150,000. Liabilities, $2,500. Expended for improvements on the land, $16,000. By order of the President.
A. G. DUNN, Secretary pro tem.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 4 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor from Park Row.

FINANCIAL.

THE HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$300,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 9, 1866	352,559 22
TOTAL LIABILITIES	26,850 00
LOSSES PAID IN 1865	201,588 14

This Company Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on terms as favorable as any other responsible Company.
ONLY FIRST-CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HENRY M. TABER,	THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	ROBERT SCHELL,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	WM. H. TERRY,
FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	JAS. S. SANDFORD,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	STEPHEN HYATT
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JNO. W. MESSEREAU,	L. B. WARD,
D. LYDIG SUYDAM,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
WM. REMSEN,	AMOS ROBBINS,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,	

JACOB REESE, President.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

COUPON BONDS

and other Securities, Bullion, Family Plate, &c., safely kept under ample guarantee, at a small annual per centage, or in small SAFES, at an annual rental of $20 to $45, to which ONLY the depositor can have access, in the FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS of the

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

(Under special charter from the Legislature of New-York,)
IN THE NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
NO. 146 BROADWAY.
Circulars, with terms, &c., &c., sent on application.

THE CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1866	281,831 06
LOSSES UNPAID	993 79

This Company continues to insure first-class risks against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,
Effingham Townsend,	Geo. A. Townsend,
Amos R. Eno,	Charles R. Swords,
Silas Bronson,	Robert L. Taylor,
John Watson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
Samuel Willetts,	Lawrence Turnure,
D. A. Jandinan,	Hiram S. Leverich,
Thomas Smull,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
Uriah J. Smith,	John R. Willis,
S. L. Ward,	Preston S. Hodges,
John Scott Boyd,	Walker Barnes,
L. S. Suarez,	Henry Coffin,
George Griswold,	Noah S. Hunt.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK.
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER
"THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862."

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,800,000
IN 90,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.
First issue, 30,000 Shares, and the remainder to be issued as may be required, under the sanction of a General Meeting.

NEW-YORK OFFICE—No. 63 Wall-st.
LONDON OFFICE—Oriental Bank Buildings, Threadneedle-st.
LIVERPOOL OFFICE—No. 18 Brown's Buildings.

CHAIRMAN,
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

DIRECTORS:
LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., Chairman of the Ceylon Company.
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
JOHN BINNY KEY, Esq., late of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.
PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, Esq., M. P., Director of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, Esq., M. P., Director of the Union Bank of London.
FRANCIS TURNER, Esq., of Messrs. J. A. Turner & Co., of Manchester.

BANKERS:
IN NEW-YORK—The Bank of America.
IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
IN LIVERPOOL—The Royal Bank of Liverpool.
IN MANCHESTER—The Union Bank of Manchester, Limited.
IN SCOTLAND—The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and Branches.
IN INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

NEW-YORK MANAGER—WILLIAM WOOD, Esq.
ASSISTANT NEW-YORK MANAGER—GEORGE BURGHALL WATTS, Esq.
LONDON MANAGER—SAMUEL GRAY, Esq.
LIVERPOOL MANAGER—WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Esq.

SOLICITORS.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK, (LIMITED,)
Having opened offices in London and New-York, is prepared to buy Bills of Exchange on the English and American Bank, (Limited,) London, and on the Union Bank of London; to buy Bills of Exchange and to issue Commercial Credits, payable in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the Office, No. 63 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
GEO. BURGHALL WATTS, Ass't Manager.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A railway contractor desires to procure by loan, or by the sale of first mortgage railway bonds, of a safe and desirable character, at a low price, a portion of the funds necessary to enable him to complete within a specified time a profitable line.
To any one desirous of making a safe, temporary and profitable investment of money, the papers will be submitted and all information satisfactorily given on application.
T. M. TYNG & CO., No. 163 Broadway.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
FOR SALE.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL 1864 and 1865.
SUN MUTUAL, 1862, 1863 and 1864.
PACIFIC MUTUAL, 1865.
UNION MUTUAL, 1859, 1861 and 1864.
GREAT WESTERN, 1865.
NEW-YORK MUTUAL, all years.
COMMERCIAL MUTUAL, 1860, 1862 and 1863.
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

STOCKS WANTED.
NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS.
AMERICAN EXPRESS.
UNITED STATES EXPRESS.
ADAMS EXPRESS.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.
WESTERN UNION EXTENSION TELEGRAPH.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN ANY COUNTRY AND ABROAD
DRAW BILLS ON
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal (SEAL.) of office, this 28d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARK,
Comptroller.
No. 1,824.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY, payable on the 16th inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTROSE GOLD CO. OF COLORADO,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
C. H. W. SIBLEY, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND Scrip purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

USE BRIGGS' CURATIVE FOR CORNS, bunions, painful joints, ingrown nails, chilblains, tender feet, &c. Sold everywhere. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 208 Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 10 PINE-ST., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held this day, a Dividend of One Per Cent. for the month of February was declared, payable March 15. The transfer books will be closed from March 10 to 15, inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK.
Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits made March drawn interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,802,236 38.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Chartered 1864,
No. 291 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHELL, President
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Act'y.

PROPOSALS

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD EXTENSION FROM MACON CITY TO IOWA, AND FROM MOBERLY TO BRUNSWICK.—Sealed Proposals will be received until three o'clock on the 20th day of April, 1866, for the grading and masonry on fifty-three miles of road, beginning about eleven and a half miles north of Macon City—the grading having been completed for eleven miles and a half-north of Macon City.
Also, for the grading and masonry of about forty miles of road from Moberly to Brunswick, a portion of which has already been graded.
Bids will be received for one mile and upwards, or for the whole work, and the bids will be opened by the Board of Directors in the presence of the bidders at noon on the 21st of April, 1866.
Proposals will also be received for the superstructure of bridges, iron or wood, of spans to vary from twenty to two hundred feet.
Persons are requested to make their bids for payments in cash or in the first mortgage bonds of the Company, bearing seven per cent. per annum interest.
For all further information desired, address
J. S. MOULTON,
Chief Engineer, St. Louis, Missouri,
Or apply at his office, up stairs, North 4th-st., No. 152. The Directory reserve the right to reject or accept any bid offered.
ISAAC H. STURGEON, President.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 15th instant, for the carting of all Government Stores within the City of New-York which it may be the duty of this department to move, for the period of one year.
Persons offering to perform this service are requested to state the price per carman's load of five barrels of pork, 7 (seven) barrels of flour, or 1,500 (fifteen hundred) pounds' weight of other goods, for any distance not exceeding half a mile, with an increase of one-third for every additional half mile. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to perform them at work when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present in person, or by a competent agent, at all times, to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.
No proposal will be considered unless coming from responsible persons, known to the undersigned, and who will be vouched for by responsible parties.
Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to go security in the sum of $20,000, that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Carting Government Stores," and addressed to
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Major-General and Quartermaster.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR MILK.—SEALED PROposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bondst., until 12 o'clock M., of the 20th instant, for supplying Bellevue, Randall's Island, and the Asylum, Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, for one year, commencing on the 1st of April next, with pure unskimmed country milk, of the best quality, to be delivered at such times and places as may be required. Satisfactory evidence will be required of the ability of parties to furnish the quantity as called for without default, and the proposals to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, under their proper signature, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem for the interest of the department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.
ISAAC BELL, President.
JAMES BOWEN, Secretary.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.—SEALed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon, for the leasing of several piers, &c., on the North and East Rivers, for a term of one year from the 1st day of May, 1866, descriptions of which will be shown upon application at this office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, March 3, 1866.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said City, in manner following, that is to say: on the northerly side of Ann-street, between Park-row and William-street, and on both sides of Ann-street, between William-street and Gold-street; and on both sides of Fulton-street, between William-street and Ryder's alley; also, on the southerly side of Fulton-street, between Ryder's alley and Water-street, and on the northerly side of Fulton-street, between Front-street and South-street, in the City of New-York, as laid down and delineated on a certain map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, of the City of New-York.
DATED NEW-YORK, February 27, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID GROESBECK, Assignee in trust for creditors of Charles Graham & Co., against CHARLES GRAHAM, GEORGE W. VAN LOAN and others. This action being brought to close the assignment made by the firm of Charles Graham & Co. to plaintiff, in trust for creditors. Notice is now given, pursuant to the decretal order therein entered on the fifth day of March inst., that all creditors of the firm of Charles Graham & Co., and of Charles Graham, are required to present their claims against those parties, by filing the same, duly verified, with the undersigned Referee, at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the city of New-York, on or before the second day of April next; and that in default of presenting and proving such claims, they will be barred of the benefit of said assignment and order, and of the final judgment in said action.
Dated New-York, March 6, 1866.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., Referee,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City.
MAN & PARSONS, Att'ys, 64 Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT.—MANUEL LOPEZ, plaintiff, against MIGUEL ARROYO, defendant.—Summons for relief—Complaint not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS, Pl'ffs Att'ys,
No. 170 Broadway.
DATED FEB. 8, 1866.
The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1866.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50c. cancelled.]
feb13-law9wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GIDEON LESTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 9 West-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the twentieth day of March next. Dated Nov. 13, 1865.
n14-law6mTu* JOSEPH H. LESTER, Administrator

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,
OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons	Commanders
QUEEN	3,342	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,372	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,195	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,150	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,935	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Browne.
HELVETIA	3,312	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN.....SATURDAY, March 17
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY, March 24
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 31
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed thereon.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 47 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....March 24, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....May 12, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....June 9, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....July 7, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$80 | Second cabin.....$60 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
JOSEPH F. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
NOUVEAU MONDE, LEMARIE, SATURDAY, Mar. 10.
PEREIRE, DUCRESNE, SATURDAY, April 7.
LAFAYETTE, SURMONT, SATURDAY, April 21.
NAPOLEON III, BOCANDE, SATURDAY, May 5.
VILLE DE PARIS, —, SATURDAY, May 19.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
AUGUSTE MOUKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 56 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....March 17
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY.....March 21
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 24
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....March 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin or Saloon.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....125 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....55
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES.
The Company have engaged the first-class steamer
ERICSSON, 2,500 tons, 700 horse power,
LOWBER Commander,
to leave 15th MARCH, for Bremen direct, having just completed extensive repairs and considerably increased her speed.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United Steam Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
E. ADAMS, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on March 28.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 20th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE
HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, 20TH MARCH.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASCENSIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets to Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolata.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN JACINTO,
WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Canal-street, on SATURDAY, March 17, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and passage secured on the pier.
SAN SALVADOR follows on SATURDAY, March 24.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The favorite and fast side side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
Freight at tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. of Georgia."

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage.....$25 | Deck.....$10
EVERY THURSDAY.
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new first-class steamship
CHASE,
W. D. ROACH, Commander,
will leave Pier 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 15.
For freight at lowest rates, or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
THURSDAYS.
Cabin passage, $25; deck, $10.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO.....DEARBORN, Commander,
VIRGO.....BURLEY, Commander.
The favorite steamship
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, March 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. F. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
MARCH.
1st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$200 to $175. $135. $65.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, March 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from, points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SONDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. F. MARSHMAN.
These above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY and TUESDAY, from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
sails on THURSDAY, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
of first-class steamships.
The favorite and fast steamship
ALHAMBRA, CROWELL, Master.
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, March 17.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALHAMBRA, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINTAND, RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Master
Is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, March 15, for the above port from Pier 14 East River.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
2:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York via Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch &c.
FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—6:45 A. M., 9:58, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:2 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven
AND NEW-YORK.
THE STEAMER
META,
Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,
will leave the shore pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 12, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 9 A. M.	Monday, March 19, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 9 A. M.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXPRESSES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.
They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above-named points.
FEB. 14, 1866. General Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO DR. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Office, Nos. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 263 FOURTH-AV., corner 21st-st., continues to extract teeth, under nitrous oxide gas, without pain or danger. All dental operations performed skilfully and carefully on moderate terms. References: Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor New-York University; Drs. Pond, Bulkley, Baldwin and Hallock. No removal.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Latest designs at retail, MONDAY, March 12.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS FOR SPRING.
A full assortment at Retail, MONDAY, March 12.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY
SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR SPRING,
AT RETAIL, MONDAY, MARCH 12.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINF-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c., at retail, MONDAY, March 12.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
A full assortment of UNDER CLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., including the latest Spring novelties.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c., for Spring, at retail, MONDAY, March 12.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Large additions have been made to our upholstery department, and we are now prepared to execute orders in all its branches.
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Brocatels, reps, printed lastings, chintzes, furniture coverings, damask, cornices, tassels, bands, and fixtures of every kind,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY;
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.;
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, Percales, Printed Linens, French and English Prints, French and Dublin Poplins, Alpacas, Printed Mohairs, Delaines, Barèges, Embroidered Silk Tissues, &c., &c., and every variety of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
At retail MONDAY, March 12.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

OPENING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
FOR 1866.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 365 BROADWAY,
Will offer at Retail on MONDAY, a large and well-selected assortment of
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FABRICS,
suitable for the best RETAIL TRADE, at less than market prices,
BLACK SILKS, in every style and make.
MOIRE ANTIQUES and PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, in all the new shades.
250 pieces CHECK and STRIPE heavy LYONS SILK, from Auction, at $1 25 and upward.
MOURNING GOODS, in great variety, with BLACK SILK and WORSTED GRENADINES, 3-4 to 8-4 wide. ALL SILK do., at great bargains.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
in great variety; also, LACE CURTAINS, from Auction, at old prices before the War.
150 pieces Extra Fine SILK and WORSTED POPLINS, the most desirable article for Spring wear ever imported, at great bargains.
6-4 and 3-4 PLAID and STRIPE VALENCIAS, for Ladies and Children, from 25c. upward, from Auction, very cheap.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, the largest assortment ever offered, at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
in great variety, at bargains.
250 pieces PRINTED and PLAIN PERCALES, the handsomest patterns ever exhibited.
AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS and GINGHAMS.
SHAWLS.
FRENCH, CAMEL'S HAIR, PAISLEY, BROCHE, and PLAIDS; the largest assortment ever offered. Also,
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, in Black and White.
Also,
500 REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS, the greatest bargains ever offered in this city.
CLOAKS,
in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH, of all the new styles and shapes.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and CLOAKINGS.

CORSETS AT WHOLESALE.
THE LARGEST
AND
CHEAPEST LINE IN THE UNITED STATES,
AT
GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway.

NEW LACE, EMBROIDERY AND FANCY GOODS' HOUSE,
No. 727 BROADWAY, corner of Waverley-place.
PERKINS & BROTHER,
having purchased from Samuel Tuck his entire interest in the above establishment, the new firm will exhibit on Monday, March 12, an elegant assortment of
REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES
AND
FANCY GOODS,
selected with the greatest care, and of the newest and most elegant styles.
POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES, in Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Veils, Barbes, Coiffures, Capes, &c.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS as low as $2 50.
PUNCHE VEILS and CUTTING LACES in great variety.
GRENADINE VEILS in every known color.
A FULL LINE OF HANDKERCHIEFS.
A complete assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, &c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Fans, Nets, Combs, Bands, Buckles, Beads, Necklaces, Jewelry, and a general stock of
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
P. P. PERKINS & BROTHER,
No. 727 BROADWAY, corner of Waverley-place.
N. B.—The services of Mr. MILLER, formerly with Mr. Tuck, have been retained by the new firm.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We have just received from auction, and per late steamers, a splendid stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS; some great novelties and SPLENDID BARGAINS.
N. B.—100 pieces finest ENGLISH MOURNING PRINTS at 25c. per yard; COLORADA, EMPRESS and CRAPE CLOTH at 50c. and $1 00 per dress. HANDSOME GOODS, and very serviceable.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MOURNING BONNETS.
A very large and handsome stock of SPRING STYLES in every variety, now open for inspection. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, DE LAINES, TAMISE CLOTH, BRILLIANTINES AND SPANISH CRAPES, CRAPE MARETZ, CHALLI CLOTH, TAMARTINES, GRENADINES AND GRENADINS BAREGES, FLORENTINES AND ARGENTINES, CRAPE LISSE, ILLUSION, HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c., at prices to suit the most economical.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.,

DRESS GOODS
Purchased at the recent large auction sales, will be opened
MONDAY, MARCH 12,
ALSO
ELEGANT PARIS NOVELTIES,
in robes and thin materials,
Suitable for the
SPRING SEASON,
received by the last steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BLACK ALPACAS—BLACK ALPACAS.
We offer a very superior make and finish, at 62½c., 75c., 87½c. and $1 00, worth 75c., 87½c., $1 00 and $1 25. Ladies requiring such goods should take a look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany & Co's.

CLOSING OUT SALE (PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL) of SPRING and SUMMER HATS of the LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, ELEGANT QUALITY, as well as untrimmed, including importations just landed from the steamer of to-day from PARIS and LONDON STRAW and also LEGHORN HATS, for a few days only, at rates below the usual wholesale prices, to prevent the necessity for the removal of stock, the retail trade being relinquished. Also, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, &c. Also, ladies', misses', boys' and gents' BEAVER, FELT and VELVET HATS. Also, elegant FURS, SABLE, MINK and ERMINE. In a word, the whole of the varied and costly stock. THOMAS REYNOLDS,
No. 303 Canal-st.

T. REYNOLDS, IN RETIRING FROM THE retail trade as above announced, desires to make suitable acknowledgment to those ladies and gentlemen who have for several years dealt with him, and advises them all now to take this last opportunity of purchasing from him the elegant and the useful.
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.
Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

LOST AND FOUND,

MARCH 12, 1866.—LOST—MY BOOK ON the Seaman's Savings Bank. Any one finding it will confer a favor by leaving it at the bank, and oblige
SARAH JANE WHITEHEAD.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY, IN 12TH-ST., A POCKET-BOOK, containing a small sum of money; the owner can have it at No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 11.
J. R. SHARP.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT—L'AFRICAINE.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING March 13, at 8,
EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI.
LAST NIGHT
OF
L'AFRICAINE.
L'AFRICAINE,
with its magnificent mise-en-scene and
ORIGINAL GREAT CAST,
including
MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MLLE. ORTOLANI,
Signori MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, LORINI.
Between the first and second acts
LA GARIBALDINO,
AN ITALIAN NATIONAL HYMN,
composed by Signor Arditi on the occasion of Garibaldi's visit to London, will be sung
IN COMPLIMENT TO MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
by a portion of the chorus of Her Majesty's Theatre.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 14,
(Twenty-third Subscription Night,)
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
with its unsurpassed and picturesque mise-en-scene and great and complete cast.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
FRIDAY—THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
FRIDAY—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
ON SATURDAY—MATINEE at 1.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket-offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 15,
Sixth and Last Subscription Night,)
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
which will be produced in the same UNSURPASSED MAGNIFICENCE as at the New-York Academy.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 17—EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
L'AFRICAINE.
The sale of reserved seats for EITHER PERFORMANCES above-named will commence this morning, at the usual places.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager.....GABRIEL HARRISON.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14,
ONE NIGHT ONLY, and LAST APPEARANCE OF
Miss MATILDA HERON
AS
CAMILLE,
Affording the New-York and Brooklyn public the ONLY opportunity of seeing her in her great character. Miss HERON will be supported by
Mr. GEO. BONIFACE
in his favorite character of
ARMAND.
Box Book open four days in advance, commencing on Saturday, at 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission 75 cents. Reserved Seats extra 25c. Family Circle 50 cents. Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
THURSDAY, March 15 is Soirée,
BENEFIT OF MME. LARMET.
LES AMOURS MAUDITS,
Comedie drama in four acts, translated from the Russian Theatre, and adapted by F. Dugne.
LES ZUAVE DE PALESTRO.
Overture (new) by Signor Rabotti.
MMES. LEONS, PINCHON AND VAUDEVILLE.
TICKET OFFICE, No. 678 BROADWAY.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. E. JENNIE ADAMS,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 13.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Mrs. ADAMS will be assisted on this occasion by some of the most distinguished resident Artists, vocal and instrumental.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had with programmes at Hall's and Pond's, Broadway; at Burnton's, No. 336 Bowery, and at the door.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
M. DESOMEAUX' PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them in all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are safe, healthy and certain, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

(Continued from First Page.)

ed, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House what amount of money has been paid to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the transportation of troops and property of the United States, and what amount is yet claimed by the said Company.

THE CANADA TRADE BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. INGERSOLL in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill regulating trade with the British North American Possessions.

Mr. BERGEN's amendment to reduce the duty on beef from one cent to half a cent per pound, was rejected, and an amendment offered by Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, to increase it to two cents, was agreed to.

Mr. PRICE moved to amend by increasing the duty on broom-corn from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made an appeal to the Committee that, if it was desired to pass a bill of this kind, to pass it in such shape as would make it a practical measure. The Committee of Ways and Means had endeavored to make a bill that would be fair and proper as a national measure. He utterly scouted and scorned the idea of legislating in behalf of special interests.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, stated that this bill, as loaded down by amendments, outraged the principles of American policy, because there was no sort of need for seeking in excises so enormous revenues to support the Government. The whole estimates for the year were $284,000,000, and the Government had already revenues vastly in excess of that. The revenues were to be reduced by a diminution of internal taxation, and of impost duties. As a question of protection the bill now loaded by amendments outraged the American policy in imposing enormous burdens on raw materials. It seemed hardly worth while for the Committee of Ways and Means to struggle against the manifest determination of the House.

Mr. WINFIELD, of New-York, appealed to the House to know whether the prices of articles now were not as high as consumers could afford to pay? He felt annoyed at the pertinacity with which his political friends insisted on the protection of articles in which their own constituents were interested, thus sacrificing and forfeiting their right to examine into propositions for the protection of other articles for which the people are paying prices now which they can ill afford to pay.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that a more difficult thing than preparing a tariff bill that would suit all sections was the preparation of one tariff bill for the British Provinces and another for the West Indies, and another for the Russian possessions, another for Mexico, and others for each of the European States. He thought this bill was an outrage on American policy in more senses than were indicated in the remarks of the gentleman from New-York (CONKLING.) It was an outrage on American policy to make a tariff in regard to one particular country, instead of having a general tariff system. Some years ago the Canadians were gravitating toward us, and if it had not been for the Reciprocity Treaty, it would only have remained for the United States to say whether the British Provinces should or should not be annexed to the Union as a component part, but the Canadians became saucy, and during our late troubles were the most detestable of all the foes and enemies we had. He proposed now to treat them as enemies in war—in peace, friends. He wanted no special tariff, but a general one. The outrage on the American policy was the attempt at this deferential exceptional legislation in regard to these outsiders.

Mr. BLAINE thought that the House was decidedly against this bill. He did not suppose there were forty-five gentlemen in the House who would vote for it. There was no use in wasting time on it any further, and he proposed, as a test question, to move to strike out the enacting clause. The motion, which was undebatable, was temporarily withdrawn, in order to let Mr. MORRILL make a final appeal in support of the measure.

Mr. STEVENS then spoke against it, and renewed the motion to strike out the enacting clause. The question was taken by tellers, and there were ayes 68, nays 37. So the enacting clause of the bill was struck out.

The Committee rose and reported action. The yeas and nays were taken in the House on concurring in the action of the Committee, and resulted, yeas 75, nays 52. So the action of the Committee was concurred in, and the enacting clause of the bill was struck out.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. SCHENCK asked consent to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the propriety of printing twenty thousand extra copies of the reports and testimony taken before the Select Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. LE BLOND objected.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules. The rules were suspended and the resolution was introduced and agreed to.

THE NATIONAL FORTIFICATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the construction, preservation and repair of fortifications.

The bill appropriates about a million and a half of dollars. The appropriations for New-York are as follows: Fort Schuyler, $30,000; fort at Willet's Point, $60,000; repairs of Fort Richmond, $30,000; Fort Tompkins, $50,000; fort at Sandy Hook, $50,000. The first item in the bill was Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Michigan, $50,000.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend by reducing the amount to $25,000.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that each item in the bill be reduced fifty per cent.

Mr. BIDWELL had no objection to the proposed economy if it was not made to apply to the Pacific coast.

Mr. MCRUER addressed the Committee to show the importance of protecting the harbor of San Francisco.

Mr. BLAKE showed the importance of maintaining Fort Wayne in good condition, it being within half a mile of the Canadian border, and our relations with England not being very satisfactory.

Mr. THROWBRIDGE spoke in the same tone, alluding to the contingency of Fenian troubles on the borders.

Mr. SCHENCK called attention to the fact that the Committee seemed to be determined to "go it blind." There was no more reason why the estimates should be cut down fifty per cent. than there was to cut them down sixty or eighty per cent. The bill was based on the estimate of the War Department. It was doubtful policy to practice economy on fortifications at this time, when we did not know what a year might bring forth in our relations with foreign countries, and particularly with our neighbors. It was not a very statesmanlike act of legislation to take up an appropriation bill and scale it down to ten or twenty, and fifty per cent.

The Committee rose for the purpose of closing general debate on the bill, and general debate was closed in half a minute, and the House again went into Committee of the Whole.

After an hour's discursive debate, going over a very wide range, and indulged in by some score of members, the vote was taken on Mr. FARNSWORTH's amendment, when it appeared that no quorum was present. The rule requiring that in such a case there shall be a call of the House, that tedious and generally useless process was commenced.

The Committee then rose and reported absentees, and the House, at 10:15 P. M., adjourned.

MEXICO.

Juarez still at El Paso—The Liberals Encouraged by their Late Successes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 8.

Advices from El Paso, Mexico, have been received. The Republican Government was still located at El Paso. JUAREZ had learned that the French would soon leave Chihuahua in the hands of the Mexican garrison, when the Republicans will have no trouble in recapturing the city.

Advices have also been received from Sonora, stating that PESQUIRA had resumed military operations. His force had been augmented by a large force of Americans. The Republican Gen. CARONA, with 1,000 men, had won a victory over the Imperialists at Alamo, in Santa Cruz.

Gen. MORALES was collecting a large Republican force for immediate operations.

The Liberals complain that the officers of the United States are under too strict orders to show courtesy to MAXIMILIAN's officers, even permitting them to send marauding parties across the border to interrupt and rob neutral travelers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 9.

The Mexican Republican Gen. ALVAREZ, under date of Providencia, Feb. 22, writes that affairs at Acapulco are unchanged. The invaders are continually harassed, and pretty well worn out. Gen. DIAZ has inaugurated a successful campaign in the State of Oajaca. Col. FEGUERA, after defeating the Imperialists at Tehuantepec, moved toward Tehuan. The Imperial forces in Vera Cruz have resumed active operations in that quarter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Sentence of a Thief—Death of an Editor—Fire.

BOSTON, Monday, March 12.

In the Supreme Court to-day, JOHN WOOD, *alias* Jack Sheppard, Jr., was sentenced to five years in the State Prison for larceny. He has also four years of an unfinished term to serve in Sing-Sing, from which prison he recently escaped.

Rev. MARTIN MOORE, for many years editor of the *Boston Recorder*, died last night, at his residence in Cambridge, aged 76 years.

The tannery of FRANKLIN UPTON, in South Danvers, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $8,000. Insured.

MAINE.

Municipal Election in Bath.

BATH, Me., Monday, March 12.

At the municipal election in this city today, Hon. NEHEMIAH ABBOTT was reelected Mayor without opposition.

Municipal Election in Biddeford.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Monday, March 12.

CHARLES A. SHAW, (Democrat,) was reelected Mayor of this city to-day.

Municipal Election in Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, March 12.

A. G. WAKEFIELD, (Republican,) was elected Mayor to-day without opposition.

The citizens of Bangor, to-day, by a vote of 1,297 yeas against 35 nays, decided to loan the credit of the city for $1,000,000 to the European and North American Railway.

City Election in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, March 19.

SYLVANUS COLDWELL (Union) was elected Mayor of this city to-day, without opposition.

No nominations in opposition to the Union ticket were made in any of the wards.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NEW-YORK.

The steamship *New-York*, from Aspinwall March 4, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the following treasure list:

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	$41,000 00	Lees & Waller	$340,000 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	67,280 46	Panama R. R. Co.	17,214 82
Weil & Co.	95,000 00	R. H. Vandyke, Asst. U. S. T.	600,000 00
A. Belmont & Co.	101,350 75	Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,700 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.	221,000 00	Order	40,000 00
Total			$1,426,555 06

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the War between Spain and Chili—The Spanish Fleet Doing Nothing—Wreck of a Peruvian War Vessel.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Sunday, March 4, 1866.

We have news from Chili to the 12th February, although there is nothing of much importance. The Spanish fleet had, as yet, done nothing. The Spanish iron-clad *Numancia* and one frigate were in the port of Valparaiso, and the *Vencedora* and *Marques de la Victoria* were at anchor four miles outside the port. Three of the blockading frigates had left Valparaiso. The general impression was that they had gone north, with a view to seize the guano islands of Peru, while some thought they had gone south to look after the Chilian and Peruvian fleets. It is reported that the Commander of the Spanish fleet told the Italian Minister, a few days before the three vessels left Valparaiso, that he would soon be in Callao.

The *Argosy*, an American ship, in Valparaiso, which wished to load provisions there, was prohibited from doing so by the authorities, at first, but subsequently, through the intervention and guarantees of the United States Consul, was allowed to fill up. When this was known by the Spanish Commander, he demanded from the American one-half of his load for the fleet, but he was unable to overcome the scruples of the Yankee, and so the latter was finally released. The Spaniards had received supplies of coal and provisions by one English and one American vessel from Montevideo, but were much in need of more. They take all they can get from neutral vessels which come to Valparaiso, or which they fall in with on the coast.

The Consuls, in a meeting at Valparaiso, protested against the Spanish order prohibiting the exportation of coal from Chilian ports.

Gen. LAS HERAS, a distinguished officer in the war of Chilian independence, died at Santiago on the 6th February, aged 88.

PERU.

Nothing of political importance has transpired in Peru since my last. The principal topic of conversation in Lima had been the failure of the Bank of Providencia, and the large defalcation of its manager, Señor DOMINGO PORRAS.

The Peruvian frigate *Amazonas*, which I wrote you had gone on shore near Chilca, has become a total wreck.

BOLIVIA.

The revolution having ended, MELGAREJO is engaged in strengthening himself and in endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of the people. There seems to be a strong disposition in both the Government and people to make common cause with Peru, Chili, and Ecuador against Spain, and a declaration of war by Bolivia will probably be soon published.

ECUADOR.

The declaration of war by this weak and poverty-stricken little State against Spain, recites that it is made because the unjust aggression of Spain against Chili implies a threat against the honor, dignity of Ecuador and the other Republics of South America, because the Government and people of Ecuador consider the Chilian cause as eminently an American one," &c., &c.

The Governor of Guayaquil has been instructed that the Spanish fleet must not be allowed to enter Ecuadorian ports for provisions, coal, water, or to repair damages. Ecuador has no vessels of war, and a single Spanish schooner of two guns could cut off all foreign supplies from the Governor of Guayaquil and his people with all ease.

PANAMA.

The Seizure of the American Steamer Uncle Sam—Columbian Citizenship—Great Gold Discoveries in Cauca.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Sunday, March 4, 1866.

The American steamship *Uncle Sam*, which the authorities of Panama made a show of seizing, on the ground that she was about to take 800 tons of provisions and other supplies to the Spanish fleet at Valparaiso, was allowed to depart on her voyage on giving a sham bond for $120,000 not to deliver her cargo to the Spanish commander. The case with which the *Sam* set at naught the treaty between this Republic and Chili, in furnishing provisions to the enemies of the latter, settles the question as to the quarter from which the fleet is to be provisioned in its war on the South Pacific Republics.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs has issued, at Bogota, a document of much interest to several of our wealthy residents in Panama. Some time since, Mr. SEWARD decided that Señor VICTOR PLISE, of Panama, had lost his rights to American citizenship for such time as he might reside here, on the ground that he had domiciled himself permanently at the place of his birth; Mr. PLISE having been born in Panama, of Italian parents. Mr. PLISE, during his minority, emigrated to the United States, where he became a citizen, neither himself nor his father ever having become citizens of this Republic. Mr. SEWARD's action was, no doubt, based on the supposition that Mr. PLISE was originally a citizen of New-Granada or Columbia.

In relation to a similar case, that of Señor PEDRO N. MERINO, the Secretary says:

As by international law, which has been expressly declared to be part of the legislation of the Republic, and to which all nations must conform, birth, of itself is not sufficient to endow an individual with citizenship, neither may be the provisions of civil law in relation thereto, but the consent of the individual is also necessary; and as the child during his minority, inherits the nationality of his father, therefore, the Executive recognizes PEDRO N. MERINO as a foreigner, it having been proved that his father was a Spaniard, and that he, during his minority, emigrated from this territory of this Republic, while it does not appear that he has ever been naturalized in the same.

SANTIAGO PEREZ.

Last Sunday two small schooners took seventy Californians from Panama to the Barbacoas gold mines, at $20 each for the passage. The *Golden City*, this morning brings 140 more from San Francisco for those deposits. The British steamer *Talca* arrived last evening from Buenaventura and Turmaco (the mines being about forty-five miles distant from the latter port) with a few passengers and $30,000 in gold dust on the bill of lading. The few passengers by the *Talca* speak highly of the richness of the mines. One is said to have 100 pounds of gold dust in his possession, all taken out within a short time by his own labor. The mines have been thoroughly worked on the surface by the natives of the country, and the surface gold pretty thoroughly attracted. The Californians there sink shafts to the bed rock through the gravelly soil, about forty feet deep, and drift along the bed rock. Three or four inches above the bed rock the earth is very rich, and sometimes four or five pounds of gold to the pan is taken out above the bed rock. Provisions are very scarce and dear at the mines.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian line of steamers will commence their trips in June next, running one vessel per month each way.

The French monthly steamer from St. Nazaire to Aspinwall reached the latter port on the 1st inst., and will leave to-day on her return. Freight and passengers on this line are increasing rapidly.

Three of the Liverpool and Aspinwall propellers are now over due at the latter port. One of them, the *Venezuela*, is at St. Thomas, with some of her machinery broken, and the two others are probably somewhere on the road in the same fix. In the meantime the European storehouses at Aspinwall are crowded with freight for Liverpool.

The Panama Railroad Company's barque *Xantho* arrived last Sunday from New-York in less than eleven days' passage, and sailed yesterday on the return trip.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* and the gunboat *Suwanee* are in this port, and the gunboat *James Adger* is at Aspinwall. The Naval Court of Inquiry to investigate the matter of the killing of the negro GEORGE HOSKINS by a sentinel of the *Adger* has completed its labors, and Capt. REYNOLDS, the President of the Court, and Mr. DANIELS, Judge-Advocate, go home to-day on the *New-York*. Their decision has not been made public here, but it is understood they acquit the sentry of intentional killing.

Gen. MOSQUERA, Minister to England and President elect of Colombia, will arrive at Aspinwall on the 7th, and proceed immediately to Bogota, to take his position as President on the 1st of April. Both Houses of Congress, now in session at Bogota, have majorities for MOSQUERA, so there will be no difficulty in counting the ballots. The people at the capital were awaiting his arrival with great interest, and grand preparations are being made to receive him.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have dates from Guatemala to the 19th, Salvador to the 25th, Nicaragua to the 24th, and Costa Rica to the 27th of February. The news of importance already published is that the Presidents of the Republics of Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras were married. The earthquakes at Managua and Granada, in Nicaragua, had not been attended with much damage. Both cities, however, suffered severe shocks. Fifteen persons were killed in the earthquake at Granada. The damage to property was considerable. Peace had been restored between the Republics of Honduras and Salvador.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1075, 1081, 1087, 1091, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1107, 1111, 1119. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday, March 19. *Part III.*—Nos. 680, 743, 746, 813, 998, 852, 681, 619, 875, 461, 303, 219, 1082, 1218, 1236, 614, 997, 473, 501, 683.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Justice Ingraham.—Nos. 161, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171 to 183, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 491, 5037, 1923, 1701, 2603½, 1215, 2437, 4740, 1779, 2517, 1947, 1949, 1853, 1935, 1959. *Part II.*—Nos. 1756, 2518, 2462, 2428, 1452, 2488, 2438, 1820, 2482, 1494, 2155, 2500, 2580, 2598, 2602.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 88, 106, 127, 185, 187, 207, 210, 211.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 950, 896, 293, 1829, 1467, 1053, 1341, 840, 1119, 102, 1157, 1376, 1447, 1848, 1495. *Part II.*—Nos. 1118, 1417, 1252, 838, 843, 1481, 1490, 1491, 1468, 1442, 891, 1496, 1497, 1499, 1500.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Use and Import of the Word "License"—Ancient Crown Licenses and the Extent of their Authority—A License for a Price, Confers an Absolute Grant—Statutes and the Rule of Construction—Duty of the Supreme Court in Respect of Constitutional Questions—Relation of the Tax Power of the United States to that of the Several States—The Former not less Supreme because Associated with a License—New-England "Infirmities"—Her "False Theories" and "Will-o'-the-wisp Ideas."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, defendant in error vs. John McGuire, plaintiff, in error.—In this case the plaintiff in error filed a supplemental brief, which will be found of interest, in substance as follows:

First—In the common law, the word license is of early, constant and well-defined use, as applied to the concession of certain rights by the owners of land to a third party. In this relation, the license imparts to the licensee rights, resembling, though not identical with, an easement; as, for example, the right to hunt on another man's estate, to cut wood, to fish, or to enjoy participation in a water-course. In all these cases, the licensee possesses property of the class denominated incorporeal hereditaments, and constituting property as rightful as the corporeal hereditament. When such a license is coupled with an interest, by reason of the payment of price, the authority conferred is not a mere permission, but it amounts to a grant, which obliges the grantor, and vests legal property in the grantee. Next to this common law use of the word "license" comes another common law use of it, to signify a right communicated by the political authority. This use of the word may have instructive illustration in one of the earliest forms in which it occurs, that of licenses granted by the King to the King's tenant to perform acts in derogation of the conditions of feudal tenure. Another ancient use of license, by political authority, was that of alienation in mortmain. Another description of the old common law licenses, some forms of which remain to the present day, is that by which the Crown grants to the subject the right to do acts to relieve him, temporarily or permanently, from the discharge of the general obligations of the government; as, for example, license to reside in foreign countries; or to define by statute the place in which, and the conditions under which, acts of ecclesiastical relation may be performed; as, for instance, the solemnization of marriage. In all the cases belonging to this class, as well as the foregoing, "license" imports authorization, and if granted for a price, as for instance, the payment of a fine by the King's tenant *in capite*, the license conveys an irrevocable and complete grant to do and enjoy the thing granted. There is also a long standing use of the word "license" in affairs of international relation, whose rule in all the previous cases license imports authorization or grant of power.

But the most familiar use of the word license, and that which has the closest analogy with the present subject, consists of licenses enacted by statutes, which statutes provide, in regard to a great variety of matters for the public authority, of license to do certain things, or pursue particular trades, in consideration of a price paid by the licensee, and on the payment of which, and delivery of the license, the licensee acquires a complete contract property in the thing authorized to be done or the trade pursued. It needs not to examine the statutes on this subject collected in Hawkin's Pleas of the Crown, c. 78, and Burns' Justice of the Peace, title Ale Houses, to observe the efforts to substitute in this way penal legislation for moral and religious instruction. The laws enacted in England from the time of Edward VI down to that of Queen Anne, and in the United States of the Union, as exemplified in their worst form by the existing laws of Maine and Massachusetts, seem painfully to demonstrate how wildly, from that day to this, our English and American society has been floundering along from one folly to another in the tortuous paths of false theory and unphilosophical legislation, under the influence of that will-o'-the-wisp idea that law is the all-sufficient remedy of every sort of human infirmity, which idea is itself the special human infirmity of the well-intentioned people of New-England. However this may be, licenses thus came into use to cover things of this description. And we find them applied in England and the United States to public houses, fairs, shows, theatrical exhibitions and other objects *ejusdem generis*, which society regards as requiring regulations.

Finally, to mention only one other kind of license, we have that which pervades the municipal law of all the States, viz.: The license granted by the proper courts of law and equity to make sale of the estates of decedents, of minors, of wards and of persons *non compotes mentis*. Much of this licensing is done in virtue of special statute authority, and much of it in virtue of general authority, immemorially in courts. In all such cases, and whether the source of authority be general or special, the license is authorization, and imparts to the licensee power and right to do the thing licensed, according to law.

Second—The general scope, intendment and object of the act of Congress of July 14, 1862, entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," are indubitable, not only as indicated by the title of the act, but also by its general tenor and universal contents. To raise revenue by taxation is the one great object of the statute. Now, the clause of the statute, on which the State of Massachusetts relies, constitutes a separate provision of the class of enactments called "saving clauses;" and if it be allowed to have any effect, and so far forth as it has any, it destroys, nullifies, abrogates and abolishes whatever there may be of thought, virtue or use, in the general purview, intendment and scope of the act of Congress. As to such a clause having such effect the rule of law is positive, that saving clause must be rejected. The doctrine is stated in Dwarris as follows:

"A saving clause in a statute, where it is directly repugnant to the purview or body of the act, and cannot stand without rendering the act inconsistent and destructive of itself, is to be rejected." In the quaint phraseology of the old law writers, such a clause is denominated "a flattering one," and is said to be "such as serves to make fools merry," implying that all persons who, like the defendant in error in this case, rely upon such a saving clause in contradiction to the whole purview of the statute, are flattered with false hopes, and if they become merry in the supposition that such a saving clause does them any good, are merry not according to wisdom.

Third—The Constitution requires that all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States. The importance of this provision is fully considered by Story in his commentaries, section 954.

We suppose that never before in the history of the Government did Congress undertake to enact that any one of the States might, at pleasure, exempt itself from the purview of a general act of Congress, laying duties, imposts, and excises on the whole United States, and so take away from those taxes the uniformity required by the Constitution. The converse of this question, to be sure, has been raised politically, but never judicially, so far as regards this Court, in the great political discussion of the right claimed by the State of South Carolina to exempt herself from the purview of certain duties on imports, imposed by an act of Congress in the whole United States. That, however, was professedly nullification of an act of Congress; and we do not see how violation of the rule of uniformity, that is, practical nullification, is improved in quality by transferring the venue to Massachusetts. Nevertheless, occasions have occurred when this Court could not fail to recognize the sanctity and inviolability of the rule of uniformity while discussing other relations or incidents of the tax power of the United States, which is done in the case of Hilton vs. United States (3 Dallas, 178,) and in the case of Knox vs. Lee (12 Wheaton, 319.) The Court perceives that uniformity of duties, imposts and excises is treated as a postulate or axiom, a first principle of justice as well as of positive organic constitution.

Fourth—It is the duty no less than the right of the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of any or all enactments of Congress. In exercising this power the Court may, and does, pronounce unconstitutional, and therefore of no legal effect, a particular clause or section of an act of Congress, leaving the residue of the act to stand in full force.

Of course, in the present case, to declare the debated clause of section 17 of the Internal Revenue Act unconstitutional and void, will not in any way affect the general provisions of that act, but, on the other hand, corroborate and confirm them by removing out of the way a great obstacle to the efficiency of the act as a provision for the public expenditure and the public debt. This relation of the Supreme Court of the United States to acts of Congress is analogous to, and substantially the same as, the relation of the Supreme Court of a State to the legislative acts of that State. The Court may declare void a single provision of a State law, and leave the rest to stand, or by reason of the general repugnancy of the legislative act of a State to the Constitution of the United States, this Court may pronounce such act to be unconstitutional and void in its entirety.

Fifth—We assume, without stopping to argue the question, that within the sphere of its constitutional functions the Government of the United States is supreme as respects the several States and the people thereof. As positive law, that is the express letter of the Constitution of the United States. We know, historically, that the accomplishment of this object was the main purpose and chief end of the substitution of the Constitution for the Articles of Confederation. As to taxes raised by duties on imports and exports, there is no room for controversy, since duties on exports are forbidden by the Constitution, and the power to impose duties on imports is vested in the United States exclusively. As to internal revenue taxes, we have seen already that the power of the United States to impose such taxes applies to all objects whatever, subject only to the condition, either of uniformity or of apportionment, according to representation. But in regard to internal taxes as distinguished from duties on imports, the powers of the United States are concurrent so far as regards the subject matter of taxation—that is to say, each may tax land, income, occupation and personal property of whatsoever name or nature. Thus the Internal Revenue Act before us provides as follows: "Nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to prevent the several States, within the limits thereof, from placing a duty, tax, or license, for State purposes, on any business, matter, or thing on which a duty, tax or license is required to be paid by this act." This concurrency of power, however, is imperfect on the side of the States, and perseveres up only to a certain point, as the power and right of the United States supreme, they may charge the subject matter with the maximum of taxation possible, and by the enforcement of a lien for the tax, exhaust and consume the subject matter. This doctrine is affirmed by Kent, and appears in all those masterly opinions of this Court on the subject of the Constitution, contained in the volumes of Cranch and Wheaton. Of course, there may be conflict of measures in the exercise of the concurrent power of taxation. If so, the States must yield. But there need be no conflict if the respective Governments act in conformity with the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution.

Sixth—We have already seen that, in the very latest case before the Court, that of Gilman vs. Philadelphia, (recently stated in the TIMES,) the majority of the Court, as well as the minority, declare that a license granted by the United States, carries with it all such right and authority as it is in the power of the United States to confer; but this is more specifically stated by the Court in Pennsylvania vs. The Wheeling Bridge Company. "No State law can limit or obstruct the free use of a license granted under an act of Congress."

The grant of licenses to do a particular act, and the collection of revenue in association with that act, constitute a form of legislation familiar to the use of the people of the United States from the earliest dates, and down to the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Such a license, granted under the Constitution of the United States, stands on two immovable foundations, viz., first, the commerce power, and secondly, the tax power. In each of these relations, the laws of the State of Massachusetts, produced here to annul the licenses as an act of commerce, and the close upon it as an act of taxation, are destructive to the general effect of the Internal Revenue Act; are subversive of the paramount power of the Union; are more fatal in tendency as against the integrity of the national debt than all projects of direct repudiation; and are in plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. If Congress, by this clause saving the effect of laws of the State, intended what the State of Massachusetts here pretends, then Congress was guilty of violation of the Constitution. We should, of course, endeavor to reach a conclusion which shall not impute to it such unconstitutional intention to Congress. We do reach such a conclusion in treating the questionable clause as repugnant to the general purview of the act, and therefore as of no effect. And we also reach the same conclusion by determining that the laws of Massachusetts are unconstitutional and void, because they violate the sanctity of contracts protected by the Constitution of the United States, and because they stand in irreconcilable conflict with the tax power and commerce power of the Federal Government.

Caleb Cushing and N. Richardson for plaintiff in error.

Counterfeiting Cases—A Boy Passing United States $50 Bills—His Second Offence.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Garnaut and Lachmann was up for further examination and argument, before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday. The only new facts brought out was that Lachmann assisted Detective Golden in making a search of Lachmann's premises, sometime previous to the finding of the bundle of counterfeit currency notes under the stairs, and that the detective had told Lachmann if he did not show him where the counterfeit money was he would have him sent to the State Prison.

The Commissioner said he would adjourn the case till this (Tuesday) morning, when he would pass upon it finally.

The case of Hartman, charged with having large quantities of counterfeit United States currency notes in his possession, was laid over till Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Before Commissioner Stillman.

Joseph Schultz, a boy 17 years of age, was arrested yesterday, by detective Thomas Slowey and Officer Long, of the Tenth Precinct, charged with having on Friday last passed a counterfeit United States $50 treasury note upon William Rooder, baker, at No. 149 Elizabeth-street; and another bill of the same description upon Jacob Fisher, a lager-beer saloon keeper, at the corner of Delancey-street. At the time of the arrest Schultz told the officers that he had obtained the counterfeit bills from a man named Hoefmeister, known to the police as a suspicious character, whereupon Assistant District-Attorney Joseph Bell, he denied, in presence of Hoefmeister, having received any bills from him. The accused was taken before Commissioner Stillman, when it was discovered that he had been arrested about two weeks ago on a similar charge, and discharged on the ground of his boyish years, and on his promise to be watchful and do better. The Commissioner, in this case, held him for examination.

Forging Land Claims.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

Yesterday Lewis La Purri, *alias* Robert Keifer, and Thomas Day, were brought to this City from Philadelphia, and taken before Commissioner STILLWELL, having been arrested on a charge of forging certain land claims upon the Government of the United States, with intent to defraud the Government. The complaint was made by Brevet Col. Benj. Alvord, Paymaster, &c.

The Commissioner held the accused for examination on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

The Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Below we publish the affidavit of Mr. William Barnes, Insurance Superintendent, which was read on the motion made in this Court on the 9th inst., and which, through inadvertence, was omitted. The petition of Mr. Stansbury, published in the TIMES of the 12th inst., was not used on the motion, but by accident was handed up in place of Mr. Barnes's affidavit. We are informed that the petition had been prepared for an entirely different purpose:

In the matter of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company—City and County of Albany, ss.: William Barnes being duly sworn says that he is the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York; that Edward L. Stansbury's connection with the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company (which dates from about the 1st day of December, 1865,) is correctly stated according to deponent's best knowledge or belief in the report of this deponent communicated to the Attorney-General on the 26th day of February last.

That there is nothing growing out of said Stansbury's connection with said Insurance Company that in the opinion of deponent should cause his being appointed or holding the appointment of receiver thereof; but on the contrary, deponent is of the opinion that said Stansbury's knowledge of the business and of the affairs of this Company, and his conduct while an officer of said Company, are reasons, in addition to those of his general qualifications for responsibility, capacity and integrity for his appointment as receiver in the closing up of said Company.

That, entertaining these views, this deponent suggested the name of said Stansbury as a fit and proper person for said receiver to the Deputy Attorney-General at the time of communicating the facts upon which the proceeding was had for the dissolution of said Company.

Deponent further saith that in the said special examination under section 24, chapter 466, of the Laws of 1853, the said Stansbury offered all facilities for the inspection of the books, papers, documents and securities of the said Company and giving testimony under oath as to its condition and affairs, and that deponent does not believe that any facts were suppressed, or books or entries concealed, relating to the condition and affairs of the said Company.

Deponent further saith that in his best judgment and belief the interests of the public, of the creditors and the stockholders would be best subserved by the said Stansbury's appointment as Receiver of the said Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, and further saith not.

WILLIAM BARNES.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1866.

H. C. SOUTHWICK, Jr.,
Commissioner of Deeds, Albany.

The Question of Negligence in Allowing Young Children on the Streets—Important to Railroad Companies—Also to Parents and Guardians.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—MARCH 12.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

John Egner vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—This action is brought against the Railroad Company to recover the sum of $5,000, for injuries alleged to have been sustained by a young daughter of the plaintiff, under the following circumstances:

In May, 1864, the plaintiff resided, with his family, in Allen-street, in this City, through which street the defendants had a track for the passage of cars going down town. On the day in question a girl aged about eight years was sent by the plaintiff's wife across the street on an errand. This girl of eight years took with her plaintiff's little girl who was then aged about six years. It does not appear that the plaintiff or his wife knew that their child had crossed the street. When the girls undertook to return, a team attached to one of defendant's cars, and which at that time was driven at a rapid rate, struck plaintiff's child, knocked her down, one wheel passed over one of her feet, injuring it so much that amputation became necessary. It is for these injuries the action is brought, the complaint alleging negligence on the part of the driver, in going at too rapid a rate, and second in not soon enough breaking-up his car when a child so young was discovered on or near the track.

When the plaintiff rested his case, Mr. Ex-Justice Slosson, in behalf of the Railroad Company, moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that by the plaintiff's own showing he had not been free from negligence. Counsel cited a large number of cases to support his position, and among them one in which the Supreme Court at General Term in the Second District, had decided that the mere fact of a child of five or six years being in the streets of a city, without a protector, was presumptive proof of negligence on the part of the parents, or whoever had the care and custody of such child.

Judge Daly said that although he had great respect for the decisions of the Court in question, he could not concur with it to the extent of the rule as laid down. He thought that in cases of this kind each particular one must stand upon its own merits, and be judged of with reference to all the facts and circumstances surrounding it. The Judge said, in substance, that to lay down the doctrine as the inexorable law of the land, that if parents and guardians permitted their children to go upon the street alone and unwatched, they were therefore in some *facto* guilty of negligence, would be carrying the rule too far, and restored to the fact that among the working class of citizens here, many children had no other place for play or recreation of any kind, except in the public streets. After a lengthy discussion on the part of counsel, the Court said he must deny the motion for dismissal of the complaint, and leave the question of negligence to the jury. The trial will be resumed this morning. For plaintiff, Ex-Recorder James M. Smith; for defendants, Ex-Judge Slosson and Mr. Fullerton.

The Brewing Will Case—Important Decision of the Surrogate as to the Appointment of a Collector in the Matter of the Estate of Charles Breusing.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

This is an application for the appointment of a collector of the estate. The petitioners, who claim to be creditors, suggest the name of Christian Heydicher. The father of the decedent, who also claims to be a creditor, suggests the name of his son, Herman Breusing, a brother of the decedent. The proponent of the paper alleged to be a will, and the person claiming as devisee thereunder, object to both these persons, but offer no name. It was the rule as laid down for twenty-five years in this Court to appoint an impartial person, disconnected with the parties interested, to be the collector. (4 Brad. Rep. p. 173.) The Legislature, in 1864, (Chap. 71, Laws of 1864) changed this rule, in the single case that where a will propounded, should have nominated an executor, the Surrogate was obliged to issue letters of collection to him. The will propounded in this proceeding, and now under contest in the Supreme Court on appeal, does not name any executor. The old rule of this Court founded upon impartiality and fairness, we are therefore at liberty to return to in this instance; it becomes the duty of the Surrogate to select a custodian, who shall be a stranger to the litigants, and who shall know no preference between the creditors, the kin, and the person claiming as devisee.

Hull and Conkling for proponents; H. Roelke for next of kin; S. B. H. Judah for creditors.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 9.

Present, Mosell, Garvin and Jones, T. J.

Katharine C. Anderson vs. Sarah James; exceptions overruled, and judgment ordered dismissing the complaint; opinion by MONELL, J. Gertrude Crossman vs. David Harrison; judgment and order reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event; opinion by Justice JONES. William M. Goodrich vs. James M. Thompson; judgment affirmed; opinion by Justice MONELL. James McCluskey vs. George Folke; judgement affirmed; opinion by Justice GARVIN. Henry A. Bellows vs. Levi Folsom, et al.; judgment reversed and order of reference vacated. New trial ordered; costs of appeal to abide the event. Opinions by MONELL and JONES, J. J. Wm. Newell vs. Ezra Wheeler, et al.; exceptions sustained and new trial ordered with costs to defendants to abide the event. Opinion by GARVIN, J. Angus Ross vs. the Mayor, &c., of New-York; exceptions sustained and new trial ordered with costs to plaintiff to abide the event. Opinion by JONES, J. The Rector of Trinity Church vs. Alvin Higg